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For Rwanda Refugees, Death in a Foreign City's Streets

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Cholera raged out of control among Rwandan refugees in Zaire on Thursday, prompting President Bill Clinton to step up the U.S. response to the "human catastrophe" of thousands dying from the disease and other causes.

With more than a million refugees crowded into the Zairean town of Goma, lacking food, water and sanitation, overwhelmed aid agencies said they could do little to stem the cholera epidemic.

"You can expect between 10,000 to 50,000 cases," said a doctor for the French medical aid organization Doctors Without Borders. Half of those afflicted can be expected to die, he added.

Criticized for doing too little to stem the crisis, Mr. Clinton said he would announce on Friday "a practical plan of action."

"We are going to participate, indeed, in trying to lead the United Nations in responding to the cholera problem and dealing with the other aspects of this human catastrophe," Mr. Clinton said. The world body, seeking \$300 million in additional aid as well as aircraft, trucks and water carriers, has scheduled a fund-raising conference for Friday.

Brian Atwood, Mr. Clinton's special representative to Rwanda, said that steps being taken included improving the airport at Goma to handle more supplies and opening up a new truck route.

The fifty camps around Goma were in such turmoil that aid agencies were unable to assess the scale of the disaster.

Reuters reported that up to 1,000 sick were lying on the black volcanic rock around medical tents at one camp. Doctors Without Borders used up 4,600 liters (1,200 gallons) of intravenous fluid, the only treat-

ment, and said they desperately needed new supplies. People were dying in the streets of Goma, and hastily dug mass graves were filling with hundreds of bodies.

"On the way here this morning we counted the dead on the road, and there were 800," a Dutch nurse at one teeming camp said in an interview with Reuters.

Cholera is a fulminating disease spread by water and food infected with fecal matter. Most people in Goma are having to take water from Lake Kivu, which is contaminated. Victims lose liquid and can die within hours unless the liquid is replaced.

Governments and relief organizations around the world stepped up efforts to ship in supplies, but they were overwhelmed by the scale of the exodus, and there was a limit to how much they could send in through the airport at Goma, which has a cratered runway and limited facilities.

Mr. Atwood said 1,200 tons of food a day was needed, on top of 3.8 million liters of clean water. That is more than twice the food that was needed in Somalia at the height of last year's famine. But the aid agencies are able to deliver only a fraction of the food needs.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees called on governments to intervene directly in the crisis with military-style operations. The humanitarian agencies on their own "cannot cope," said Sadako Ogata. She said that a political solution was desperately needed so that the refugees could return to Rwanda, where food has been left to rot.

The victorious Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front has given assurances that it will not carry out reprisals among innocent members of the Hutu majority, de-

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Dollar Soars As Clinton's Aides Renew Commitment

Treasury Official Fears Weak Currency Could Hurt Global Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. government officials tried to talk the dollar higher for a second straight day Thursday, and this time it worked.

Just a day after dropping despite prospects for higher interest rates, the dollar surged on investors' assessment that U.S. officials were finally prepared to act to strengthen their currency.

The rally was fueled by comments from Lawrence Summers, the undersecretary of the U.S. Treasury, who told the Senate Banking Committee that "a renewed decline of the dollar would be counterproductive to global recovery."

Mr. Summers' remarks came on the heels of a similar tack taken by Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, who also suggested that the central bank was inclined to raise interest rates sooner rather than later.

The dollar got another boost from Laura D'Andrea Tyson, the head of President Bill Clinton's council of economic advisors, who said a 25-basis-point increase in interest rates would not choke off the economic recovery.

The dollar's leap came on the day the Bundesbank held its last meeting before the summer recess and decided not to cut official rates and to leave its money supply target unchanged.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.5925 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5639 Wednesday, at 5.4435 French francs, up from 5.3630, and at 1.3477 Swiss francs, up from 1.3190. The British pound tumbled to \$1.5240 from \$1.5465.

The dollar's rally was less pronounced against the yen; it traded at 99.150 yen, up from 98.685 Wednesday.

"This could be a watershed day for the dollar," said Keith Cheveralls, director of foreign-exchange trading at Bank of Boston. "The Fed has always opposed a lower dollar. Now, for the first time in a long while, the Fed and the administration are talking in the same voice about the currency."

Mr. Summers not only poured water on the idea that Mr. Clinton endorsed a weak currency to trim the country's trade deficit, but actually said the government would work to strengthen the dollar.

The administration believes that a strengthening of the dollar against the yen and mark would have important economic benefits for the United States, Mr. Summers said. "It would restore the confidence in financial markets that is important to sustaining recovery. It would boost the attractiveness of U.S. assets and the incentive for longer-term investment in the economy and help to keep inflation low."

His remarks were the strongest call yet from the Clinton administration in support of reversing the dollar's slide.

Mr. Summers denied that the United States was manipulating the dollar's exchange rate with the yen and said Japan needed to open its markets and stimulate domestic demand to correct its current account imbalance.

However, he also said that officials from the Group of Seven industrialized countries had agreed that currency rates should not be left wholly to market forces.

The dollar got some help from Hans Tietmeyer, the president of the Bundesbank, who said the German central bank also favored a strong dollar.

But the dollar's rally did not convince some analysts that the currency's long slide had ended.

"The fundamentals are unchanged," said Nick Stamenkovic, with DKB International. "Treasures are still weak and will remain unsettled until the next Fed tightening and overseas investors will be reluctant to buy U.S. assets until Treasuries settle."

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond edged up 1/32 point Thursday, to 84 28/32, with the yield steady at 7.54 percent.

Mark Geddes, with Midland Global Markets in London, said: "I'm not convinced the dollar is out of the woods yet. I'm still very negative. Today's correction does not take away from the near-term downward trend."

(Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

U.S. Asks UN To Clear Way For Action Against Haiti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States is seeking approval from the UN Security Council for a multinational force to use "all necessary means" to restore democracy in Haiti, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said Thursday.

Mrs. Albright did not use the word "invasion," but "all necessary means" is understood to mean military intervention. The term was used when the UN Security Council authorized action to expel the Iraqi forces that invaded Kuwait in 1991.

The announcement of the consultations with Security Council members was the first explicit acknowledgment that the administration was seeking a green light from the United Nations to use force in Haiti. If

If the U.S. invades Haiti, it plans to disarm Haitians to avoid a repeat of Somalia. Page 3.

a multinational force is formed, U.S. troops are expected to make up a large majority.

"There has been no decision on an invasion, and no deadline has been set," Mrs. Albright said. "But we want to provide the diplomatic groundwork for whatever option we take."

She said the United States wanted the Security Council to approve a resolution by the end of next week. However, it was not certain whether Washington could muster the required support from the 15-member council for its position.

Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff has joined Mrs. Albright in making soundings on the issue among Security Council members, a State Department spokesman said in Washington.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said the resolution "will allow, if necessary, a force to go into a hostile environment to create a permissive environment."

Mrs. Albright said the resolution would also authorize another force to go in "once the military leaders have left."

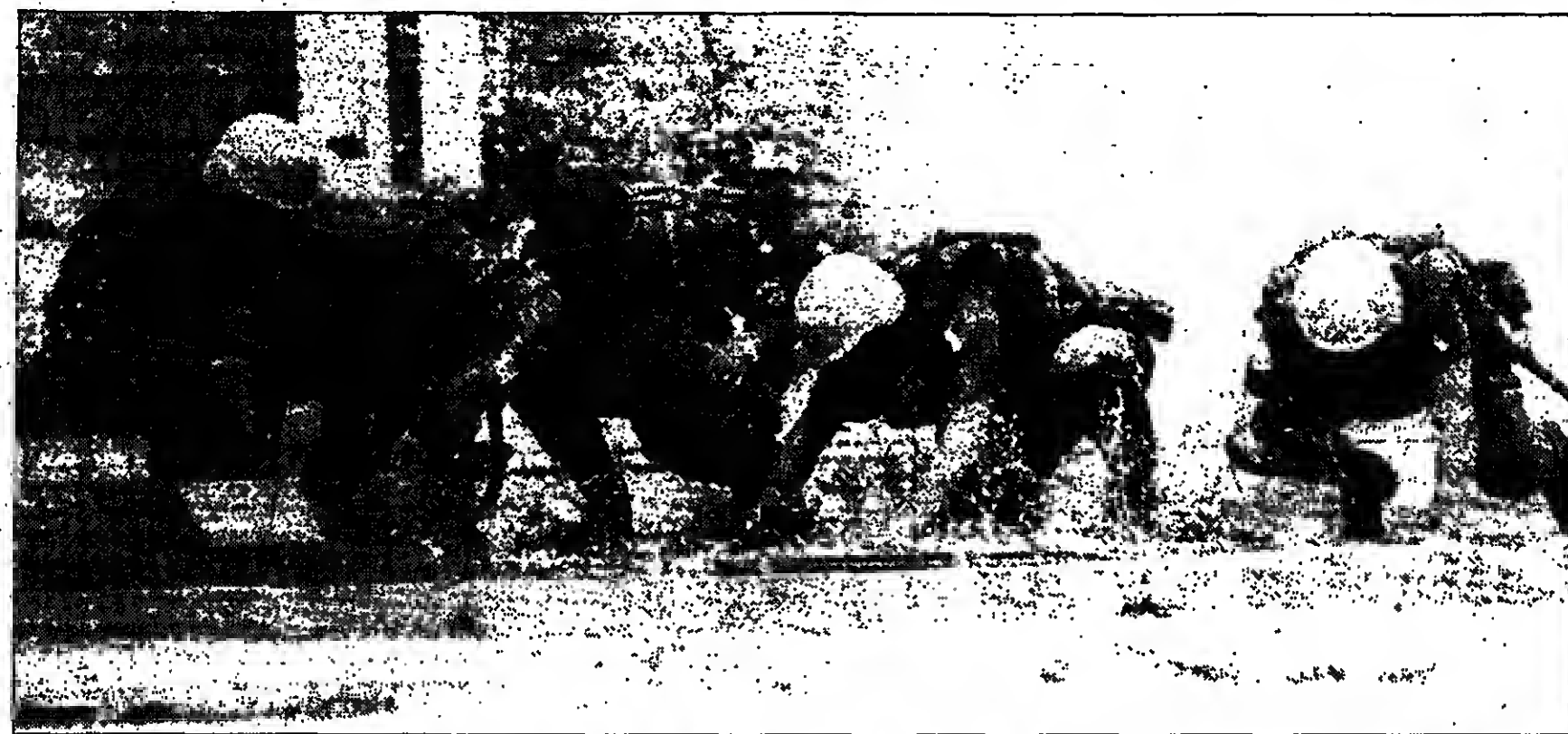
Under the current proposal, UN peacekeepers would be deployed to Haiti in the aftermath of an invasion.

Haitian military leaders are the focus of U.S. and international pressure to step down and allow the return of the democratically elected president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was deposed by a military coup in September 1991.

The State Department spokesman, David Johnson, stressed that the administration's preferred solution was for Haiti's military leadership to depart voluntarily.

Meanwhile, more than 100 members of Congress have signed a letter to President Bill Clinton asking him to seek congressional approval before committing U.S. troops to Haiti.

(Reuters, AP)



Five French and Ukrainian soldiers in the UN peace force ducking Thursday in Sarajevo under machine-gun fire from Serbs in the surrounding mountains.

Bosnia Serbs Seek Map Change and Further Talks

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — The Bosnian Serbian leadership has told international mediators that it will insist on negotiating an overall peace package for ending the Bosnian conflict and that it will not accept their proposed plan for partitioning the country along ethnic lines unless unspecified changes are made in the borders.

Making known their stand on the partition plan, the Bosnian Serbs declared Thursday that they would decide only after an agreement was reached on six additional issues and "further work" was done on the map detailing how Bosnia is to be divided between the Muslim-Croat federation and the Bosnian Serbs' own self-declared republic.

The position of the Bosnian Serbs sparked a sharp reaction Thursday from President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, who said in Sarajevo that the Muslims' own "unconditional yes" had ceased to be valid, and that they, too, would add conditions to their acceptance.

The five-nation Contact Group — consisting of the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany — had insisted on a "yes" or "no" answer to their proposed partition map.

On Monday, the Muslim-Croat federation's assembly voted in Sarajevo to accept without any conditions the map that would give them 51 percent of Bosnia and the Bosnian Serbs the rest.

But the Bosnian Serbian Parliament said in a "declaration" adopted Tuesday that they were "not in a position to decide" about the partition plan, which would re-

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The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, leaving Geneva on Thursday after talks with international mediators.

Kiosk

Solzhenitsyn Arrives Back in Moscow

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel prize winning author, said Thursday that his eight-week journey across Russia had shown him a land in a "pit," in danger of strangulation by crime, but with enough spiritual health left to give hope for revival.

The former dissident arrived in Moscow for the first time in 20 years, ending a return from exile that began in May on Russia's Pacific Coast. Mr. Solzhenitsyn was met at a city rail station by Moscow's mayor and more than 1,000 well-wishers and passers-by.

Down Jones

Up 5.18
3732.45

DM 1.5825
Pound 1.524
Yen 99.15
FF 5.4435

Thurs. close

previous close

1.5839

1.5485

99.685

5.363

Book Review

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Down 0.88%
113.29

South African Blacks Press For Workplace Equality

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — With apartheid finally dead, a black South African mine worker, Nkosingthi Msesiwe, figured there was no longer any reason why he could not climb aboard a mine shaft elevator filled with whites. He figured wrong, and now he sports a nasty gash over his left eye.

"They told him, 'This hoist is for whites; it's not for you,'" said Benedict Thaba, a union organizer at an 11,000-employee gold mine west of Johannesburg, where white miners have always jumped the line ahead of blacks onto elevators that carry them to the surface at the end of their shifts.

This was not an isolated confrontation. In the two months since South Africa completed its journey from white-minority to black-majority rule, racial incidents have flared in many of the country's mines, with blacks pressing to purge all vestiges of apartheid from the workplace and whites clinging to old ways.

Meanwhile, a broader wave of labor unrest, sparked by both economic and racial grievances, has hit several above-ground industries, leading to a surge in strikes and picket-line militancy around the country.

With the new post-apartheid government struggling to carry out social and economic agendas geared toward moderate redistribution of wealth and opportunity, the workplace has become the first test of how South Africa's political revolution will change people's everyday lives.

The early verdict, in a society still polarized by race, is: with great difficulty. "Black workers are telling their union leaders and management that now that the politics of the country has been democratized, there are certain things they won't put up with any longer at work," said Brian Allen, a labor consultant whose

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Spin of Smithsonian's Hiroshima Script Under Fire

By Eugene L. Meyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As a strategic act that hastened the end of a costly global war, America's use of the atomic bomb against Hiroshima and Nagasaki stirred only relief back home.

But almost ever since, it has been cause for recrimination. Little surprise, then, that passions are aroused by the Smithsonian Institution's plans for an exhibit marking the 50th anniversary.

Thomas Crouch, chairman of the museum's Aeronautics Department, has said the museum intends to "tell the whole story." Critics, however, accuse the Smithsonian of choosing political correctness over historical accuracy. They charge that the exhibit as planned will portray the Japanese largely as suffering, even noble victims and the Americans as racist and ruthless, hell-bent on revenge for Pearl Harbor.

The debate has raged even within the Smithsonian. One memo last summer to the museum director, Martin Harwit, asked pointedly: "Do you want to do an exhibit intended to make veterans feel good, or do you want an exhibit that will lead our visitors to think about the consequences of our atomic bombing of Japan? Frankly, I do not think we can do both."

Not only veterans of World War II are upset. Richard P. Hallion, the chief air force historian and a former science and technology curator at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum, said the problem was one of "prejudice."

Reviewing the text to accompany pictures and objects in the exhibit, he said he found, for example, "a plethora of pages and references to the brutal nature of American strategic bombing, and to Japanese casualties and suffering," while relatively few pages address Japanese aggression and atrocities.

John T. Correll, editor-in-chief of Air Force magazine, publication of the 180,000-member Air Force Association, offered a more precise analysis.

He found that photos of Japanese casualties had been reduced from 49 to 32 in the revised script, while those of Americans increased from three to seven, "still a long way from balance."

To which Mr. Harwit replied: "There are people who'd like to see a different kind of exhibit entirely."

"If we present a variety of points of view," he added, and critics "find some unacceptable, I'm sorry."

The planned exhibit has also drawn criticism from retired Brigadier General Paul W. Tibbets, who piloted the B-29 Superfortress Enola Gay over Hiroshima. In a speech to a military group last month, he branded the

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L Fr
Armenia	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Caribbean	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Egypt	5.000 E.P.	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 FF
Gabon	900 CFA	Senegal	900 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Italy	1.120 CFA	Turkey	1.000 Din
Ivory Coast	2.400 CFA	Tunisia	35.000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. \$	N.A.H. (Eur.)	\$1.70

Amid Shouts, Berlusconi Decree Is Canceled

ROME — After a shouting and shoving match between government allies, the Chamber of Deputies overwhelmingly rejected Thursday a cabinet decree that let scores of political corruption suspects out of jail.

The decree, approved by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and cabinet allies a week earlier, had unleashed a storm of protest and marked Mr. Berlusconi's first crisis since the media tycoon took office in May. On Monday, in a humiliating retreat, he announced that the measure would be scrapped.

Thursday's Chamber of Deputies vote

— 418 to 33, with 41 abstentions — canceled the decree. Without the vote, the measure would have stayed in effect until the cabinet rescinded it later in the week, potentially allowing scores of other corruption suspects out of jail.

Cabinet decrees must be approved by Parliament within three months or they expire.

Figuring in Mr. Berlusconi's about-face was an insistence by Interior Minister Roberto Maroni that either the decree be scrapped or he would quit, possibly putting the government at risk of collapse. Mr. Maroni said he had been fooled in approving the decree.

Mr. Maroni is a member of the separatist Northern League, an uneasy coalition partner, and the tension between the League and Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party turned physical Thursday.

After a Forza Italia deputy, Pietro Di Muccio, told the Chamber that "better 1,000 delinquents free than one innocent in jail," Northern League deputies began shouting in protest. Then a shoving match began between some deputies from both sides.

By Wednesday evening, 2,137 people out of about 4,000 eligible suspects had been released from prison under the decree. Most were small-time drug deal-

ers or thieves, but close to 200 corruption suspects were released, including a former health minister. Many of those released were put under house arrest.

The decree sharply limited the kinds of suspects who can be jailed before arrest while an investigation continues. It eliminated corruption, graft and other nonviolent crime, such as fraud, from the preventive detention category.

With more than 3,000 politicians and businessmen implicated so far in the two-and-a-half-year-old nationwide kickback investigation, the jallings in effect turned into a way to persuade suspects to confess and implicate others.

Aid Halted As Bullets Hit Planes At Sarajevo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The United Nations airlift to Sarajevo was suspended Thursday for the second time in two days after three aircraft were hit by bullets, one while landing and the others while taking off.

An American aboard one of the planes was wounded and was taken to a hospital in Croatia.

A U.S. Air Force C-141 cargo plane, a British plane on an aid flight, and a small UN plane carrying peacekeepers were hit, according to Ron Redmond, a spokesman for the United Nations' Commissioner for Refugees.

Mr. Redmond said the incidents occurred soon after the resumption of the airlift to the Bosnian capital. The airlift had been suspended for a half-day Wednesday after a U.S. C-141 was hit by a bullet while taking off.

"It's bad enough that this has happened two days in a row," Mr. Redmond said. "But now, obviously, someone down there is directly targeting these planes, and that is a major concern to us."

The American who was wounded, whose name was not made public, was hit in the left thigh shortly after the UN plane got airborne. He was taken to Split, Croatia, for treatment. The British plane also was struck while taking off.

The incidents came a day before the U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, was due in Sarajevo.

About a mile (1.5 kilometers) away from the airport, a work party of UN peacekeepers was pinned down for 30 minutes Thursday by exchanges of gunfire between the Bosnian Army and Serbian forces, witnesses said.

Five peacekeepers — French and Ukrainian — threw themselves on the ground in the middle of an intersection on the Bosnian capital's dangerous "Sniper Alley" as bullets kicked up dust around them.

Mr. Redmond said that the American plane, which is based at Rhein-Main Air Base in Germany, was hit five times in two volleys as it approached Sarajevo with relief supplies.

The plane landed and, without unloading its cargo, turned around and took off.

"The airlift is well and truly down," Mr. Redmond said, adding that relief agencies had been able to stock up on supplies during the last two and a half months.

He said experts had so far been unable to determine the origin of the shots.

Airlift shutdowns were frequent until the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forced the warring factions to pull back their heavy weapons from Sarajevo last winter.

Since then disruptions have been rare. The last one was May 5, when an aircraft carrying the German ambassador came under gunfire.

The U.S. transport hit Thursday was the 7th of 15 relief flights scheduled during the day, Mr. Redmond said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Nigeria Refuses to Meet U.S. Envoy

LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's military government has told the United States that the timing of a visit by an envoy of President Bill Clinton was "not convenient" and that it could not meet him, U.S. Embassy sources said Thursday.

The envoy, Jesse Jackson, a civil rights leader, has put off his trip to deliver a personal letter from Mr. Clinton to Nigeria's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, an embassy official said.

Nigeria has been gripped by a renewed crisis over the annulment of last year's presidential election. A strike led by oil workers' unions to demand the restoration of democracy entered its 18th day Thursday.

Beijing Sets Mild Tone on Spratlys

BANGKOK (Reuters) — China, in a dispute with several Southeast Asian countries over claims to the Spratly Islands, potentially rich in oil, said here Thursday that it was actively seeking talks to avoid a confrontation.

This conciliatory approach on the eve of regional ministerial talks came as the Philippines, one of six claimants, was set to complain to Vietnam about its activities on the islands in the South China Sea. Manila is angry that Hanoi has built lighthouses on a portion of the islands Manila has claimed.

The long-running dispute, with Taiwan, Brunei and Malaysia as the other claimants, also will be on the agenda next Monday at the inaugural meeting of the 18-nation Asian Regional Forum, which is devoted solely to security issues.

Russian Disavows Praise of Pinochet

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Russia's military leadership does not share the views of a senior commander who recently praised the strong-arm methods of General Augusto Pinochet of Chile, a top Moscow commander said Thursday.

Colonel General Nikolai Samsonov, speaking to journalists after a press conference, said General Alexander Lebed appeared to have expressed a personal opinion that did not reflect top-level military thinking in Russia. "The role of Pinochet, his methods and his approach to the solution of economic problems" were not suitable, Colonel Samsonov said.

In an interview published in Izvestia on Wednesday, General Lebed said he did not generally support General Pinochet, who seized power in 1973 in a coup that killed hundreds, but then went on to praise his role in silencing "loudmouths" and establishing order and discipline.

A 15th Journalist Is Slain in Algeria

ALGIER (AP) — Assaults killed an Algerian journalist during the night in front of his home in the southern town of Bou Saada, security forces said Thursday.

Mohammed Lamine Legoui, 49, of the Algerian Press Agency, was the 15th journalist slain since a Muslim fundamentalist insurgency began two and a half years ago.

The assailants fled and there was no claim of responsibility. But suspicion fell on Muslim militants who have also targeted intellectuals, teachers, officials and foreigners in violence that has left at least 4,000 people dead, including 51 foreigners.

Egypt Aide Calls for Ties With Iran

CAIRO (AP) — Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said Egypt and Iran should resume diplomatic contacts for the "good of the Muslim world," the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported on Thursday.

Mr. Moussa was quoted as having told a meeting of 1,500 Muslim clerics here that he and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran agreed "that we could close the page of the past."

Iran cut its ties with Egypt in 1979, after Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel and gave refuge to the deposed Shah of Iran.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike to Curb South France Flights

PARIS (AP) — A three-day strike by air traffic controllers will disrupt international flights over southern France starting Friday, reducing traffic by half, airport authorities said Thursday.

All airlines that serve southeastern France, Spain's Mediterranean coast and the Balearic Islands, as well as any that fly over those areas, will be affected. Airports de Paris said.

France's domestic airline, Air Inter, said it would cancel 40 percent of its scheduled flights from Marseille and all flights to Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon and Nantes during the strike.

Alitalia flight attendants in the SULTA union called off a strike that had been set for Thursday and Friday. A four-hour strike threatened on Saturday by air traffic controllers at Milan's Linate airport was also canceled.

Japan Airlines has applied to the Japanese Transport Ministry to cut its air fares on European routes by an average 43.5 percent, company officials said Thursday. The average fare for a roundtrip flight to 63 European cities, including London, Paris and Frankfurt, would be lowered by about 120,000 yen (\$1,200) from a year earlier, the officials said. The new rates are expected to be introduced in October.

A cholera outbreak in Hong Kong has been brought under control, with no new cases reported in nearly two weeks, the government said Thursday. Twenty people came down with the disease in June and July.

U.K. Labor Party Leader Pledges 'New Agenda'

By Richard Stevenson

New York Times Service

LONDON — As a law student at Oxford University in the early 1970s, Tony Blair wore shoulder-length hair and bell-bottoms and did a kind of Mick Jagger imitation as he performed in a rock band known as the Ugly Rumors.

"Tony was our love machine," one of his fellow band members once said.

On Thursday, Mr. Blair was elected leader of Britain's opposition Labor Party. It is a job that, given the dismal standing in public opinion polls of the governing Conservatives, leaves him in a strong position to become prime minister at the next general election, which must be held by mid-1997.

And if his hair is better coiffed, his fashion sense more finely honed and his public performance more restrained than in his university days, Mr. Blair, at 41, still represents a change — not just of the generational guard within his party, but of political style and substance as well.

In electing Mr. Blair to succeed John Smith, who died of a heart attack in May at age 55, Labor has chosen a tele-genie moderate, a lawyer who was educated at some of Britain's most elite schools and has few ties to the leftist politics, fiery class rhetoric and union domination of the party's past.

Mr. Blair won 57 percent of a vote of party members, union representatives and members of Parliament, beating two left-wing rivals, John Prescott, who was elected deputy leader, and Margaret Beckett, who has served as acting leader since Mr. Smith's death.

The process of national renewal requires "neither the politics of the old left nor new right," Mr. Blair said in his acceptance speech here, "but a new left-of-center agenda for the future, one that breaks

new ground, that does not put one set of dogmas in place of another, that offers the genuine hope of a new politics to take us into a new millennium."

Mr. Blair has his critics, even within his own party. He is distrusted by some on the left wing of the party organization, who question whether in trying to make Labor a palatable alternative to middle class Conservative voters he is giving short shrift to Labor's traditional union constituency.

His youth and relative inexperience have also caused him problems. He is known, somewhat derisively, as "Bambi," a nickname that detractors on both sides of the political aisle use to portray him as out of his depth.

Perhaps of more concern to Mr. Blair in the long run is another nickname — "Tony Blair" — that refers to his unwillingness, so far at least, to lay out detailed policy prescriptions.

"Tony Blair has been anointed Labor leader for his looks, not his policies," said Jeremy Hanley, the Conservative Party chairman. "He is all style and no substance."

First elected to Parliament in 1983, Mr. Blair rose with breathtaking speed through Labor's ranks. He cemented his reputation for political skill in the last several years by effectively stealing from the Conservatives one of their most dependable issues: law and order.

In an apparent effort to neutralize the party's tax-and-spend legacy, Mr. Blair has attacked the Conservatives for raising taxes despite promises not to do so. More generally, he has sought to position himself as a reasonable mainstream politician and a viable candidate to lead a country that has had a Conservative government since 1979.

Although there is no indication that Prime Minister John



Tony Blair with his wife, Cherie, after his election was announced on Thursday.

Major will call a general election before 1997, Labor under Mr. Blair is effectively beginning its campaign now, and is starting with a big lead.

A poll last month by MORI, a public opinion research firm, found that 40 per-

cent of those surveyed believed that of Britain's political leaders, Mr. Blair would be best at understanding the nation's problems, compared to 16 percent for Mr. Major.

The same poll found that 55

percent of those surveyed would vote Labor in a general election if Mr. Blair were its leader, with the Conservatives under Mr. Major polling 23 percent.

"He scares the life out of the Tories," Mr. Prescott said.

Arafat Says He, Not Israel, Is the Host in Jerusalem

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

GAZA STRIP — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher visited this fledgling Palestinian autonomous zone Thursday and heard the Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman, Yasser Arafat, make a near-desperate appeal for Western financial aid and dispute Israel's right to invite King Hussein of Jordan to visit Jerusalem.

His statement immediately overshadowed the economic issues that he and Mr. Christopher had hoped to make the focus of this first visit by an American secretary of state to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank city of Jericho.

"I think the chairman will live up to his responsibilities," Mr. Christopher said, after admitting that he had not raised the issue. Then, just as Mr. Arafat and Mr. Christopher were leaving, a reporter caused the session to end on a contentious note by asking how Mr. Arafat felt about the possibility of Israel inviting King Hussein to Jerusalem.

The idea has prompted considerable discussion among Israelis because King Hussein, Yitzhak Rabin, are to appear with President Bill Clinton at the White House on Monday to signal a de facto end to the 46-

year conflict between Israel and Jordan.

The PLO's position is that in a final settlement of the Palestinian problem, Arab East Jerusalem should become the capital of an independent Palestinian state.

However, Mr. Arafat's vehement assertion Thursday that "responsibility" seemed certain to provide fresh ammunition for foes of the autonomy agreement. Mr. Rabin's political opposition charges that the PLO leader's real aim is to use autonomy for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank as a stepping stone toward control of Jerusalem. Israel asserts that an undivided Jerusalem must remain the permanent capital of the Jewish state.

Israeli officials said that Mr. Rabin expressed considerable anger about Mr. Arafat's remark during a cabinet meeting Thursday night, although he made no public comment. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who heard about Mr. Arafat's statement while attending a diplomatic reception, said, "I didn't know that Arafat had a mandate for Jerusalem."

Israel has been increasingly sensitive about Palestinian political activities in Jerusalem, viewing every move as an attempt to weaken its hold on the

eastern sector, which was captured from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war.

Earlier this week, Mr. Rabin's cabinet approved a bill to outlaw Palestinian political activity within the city.

On Wednesday, Israel barred Ahmed Qureia, the Palestinian economic minister, from attending a gathering of investors in Jerusalem. The Israelis said that holding the conference in Jerusalem instead of Gaza or Jericho was a PLO attempt to assert its claim to the city.

Cruise Ship Evacuated After Tests for Disease

By Ronald Smothers

New York Times Service

HAMILTON, Bermuda — The cruise ship Horizon has been taken out of service, upending the vacation plans of more than 1,000 passengers, after tests found the possible presence of Legionnaires' disease bacteria in the ship's water system.

Spokesmen for Celebrity Cruises, which operates the luxury liner, said it would arrange flights back to New York for the passengers.

They were evacuated from the ship Tuesday and put up in hotels in Hamilton while the Horizon's water systems were being disinfected. The aim was to

eliminate any bacteria that might have caused four confirmed cases of Legionnaires' disease and 16 possible cases among passengers who had traveled on recent cruises.

The developments caused an uproar among the passengers, who were handed leaflets when they boarded the ship in New York on Saturday announcing that there was a small risk of their contracting Legionnaires' disease.

Celebrity officials said that federal health officials had not recommended last weekend that the cruise be canceled. They are promising full refunds to passengers on this cruise as well as to travelers who have booked other trips on the

ship. The company has canceled the Horizon cruise scheduled to leave this weekend.

Passengers will have to wait out the incubation period of the disease, of from 2 to 10 days, to see if they fall ill. Even then it will take a blood test to determine whether the passengers have Legionnaires' disease or some other form of pneumonia.

The disease, which produces a headache, fever, coughs, chest pains, diarrhea and some delirium, is readily treatable with the antibiotic erythromycin. But death rates in cases where patients are sick enough to be hospitalized have reached 15 percent.

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Fiske Seeks Files on Foster

WASHINGTON — The independent prosecutor looking into the Whitewater affair has obtained a subpoena requiring the White House to turn over all its files relating to how presidential aides handled the aftermath of the death of Vincent Foster Jr., the White House said.

The files newly sought by the prosecutor, Robert B. Fiske Jr., include any that reflect how documents belonging to Mr. Foster, deputy White House counsel, were distributed after his 1993 death and how presidential aides dealt with a Park Police inquiry into that death, the White House said.

Mr. Fiske's demand for more documents comes as he tries to complete that part of his investigation dealing with whether White House aides tried to obstruct the police investigation of what was later determined to have been suicide by Mr. Foster.

The subpoena was announced as the Justice Department released parts of a 1993 Park Police report on Mr. Foster's death that it had withheld until now. The report finds no evidence of foul play and includes little information that has not since been published. (NYT)

Social Security Spin-Off Bill

WASHINGTON — A bill to make the Social Security Administration an independent agency headed by a presidentially appointed commissioner has been approved by a House-Senate conference committee. Breaking the agency away from the Department of Health and Human Services has strong backing from major groups of older Americans.

Chairman Daniel Patrick Moynihan of the Senate Finance Committee and acting Chairman Sam M. Gibbons of the House Ways and Means Committee hailed the agreement.

"We hope to increase public confidence in Social Security by improving administrative efficiency and by insulating the program from politics," Mr. Moynihan said.

The bill, which the New York Democrat has pushed since 1984, aims to give the giant

Social Security Administration more public prominence, insulate it from politics and free it from being buried in hierarchy.

The new independent agency would have a commissioner and deputy commissioner, appointed by the president for six-year terms subject to Senate confirmation. It also would have a bipartisan advisory board of seven members, four chosen by Congress and three by the president. (WP)

Kennedy's Wife Quits Job

WASHINGTON — Vickie Reggie Kennedy, wife of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, has resigned from her partnership here over its decision to represent Libya in a case related to the country's alleged role in the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

The senator's office, after inquiries from The Washington Post, issued a statement confirming that the Massachusetts Democrat's wife left her banking practice at Keck, Mahin and Cate on July 14 "as an act of conscience when she learned of the firm's intention."

Dan Grove, managing partner of Keck, Mahin and Cate, confirmed that his firm would represent Libya in a wrongful death suit filed by the family of a victim killed in the 1988 bombing.

The United Nations has imposed sanctions against Libya in an attempt to force the country to extradite two Libyan intelligence agents the United States accuses of causing the bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland, that killed 259 people. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

A statement from the family of President Bill Clinton's late legal adviser, Vincent Foster Jr., whose death last year was recently determined to have been a suicide: "There is now no justification for painful repetitions examination of these issues. The principal advocates for this appear chiefly motivated by mean-spirited partisanship; they certainly care not at all for the feelings of Vince's family, particularly those of his children, who have suffered greatly." (NYT)



FIRST MAN ON MOON LOOKING ON — President Bill Clinton, left, greeting the Apollo 11 crew — Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins — at the White House to mark the 25th anniversary of the first lunar landing, on July 20, 1969.

If U.S. Invades Haiti, It Plans to Seize Weapons

By Daniel Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If U.S. troops land in Haiti, they will act to disarm the Haitian Army and paramilitary groups like the Tonton Macoutes to pacify the country, according to current plans.

The removal of weapons would take place whether Haiti's military rulers stepped down voluntarily or were forced to flee by the invaders.

The program would be designed to avoid the problems that erupted in Somalia, where rival militia forces were permitted to keep their weapons even after U.S. troops arrived to guard food and other relief supplies.

The guns were eventually turned over to the Americans by followers of a militia leader whose quest for power was threatened by U.S. plans to rebuild the Somali government.

The disarmament plan was raised during talks earlier this week between Undersecretary of State Peter

Tarnoff, Madeleine K. Albright, the chief delegate to the United Nations, and the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali.

The U.S. officials were undertaking an effort to win UN Security Council blessing for U.S. forces to take "all necessary measures" to restore Haiti's exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

No deadline has been set for Haiti's military rulers, led by Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, to step down.

A published interview with the U.S. special envoy, William H. Gray 3d, in which he said he expected the dictatorship to be out by October, was not meant as an ultimatum, Mr. Gray and other officials insisted.

"We think it is time for the military leaders to leave now," said the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers. "Not six months from now, not three months from now. We'd like to see them leave now."

Nevertheless, officials said pressure for a quick

invasion had eased as a result of a drop since early July in the number of refugees leaving Haiti by boat.

Mr. Boutros Ghali is already convinced that an initial American force ought to pacify Haiti before a UN peacekeeping force was sent to keep order, protect Father Aristide and revamp the military and police force.

Also, the secretary general wants to avoid a debacle like the one in Somalia. He urged the Bush administration to disarm the Somalis when troops first went in but was ignored.

Officials regard the drop in the numbers of refugees as no fluke. Rather, they said, the decision to keep Haitians at Guantanamo until they can be sent to temporary safe havens in other countries — in effect keeping them until they can be returned to Haiti when Father Aristide is restored — has deterred people from taking to the boats. They can no longer hope for eventual emigration to the United States.

Simpson Opens Own Inquiry on Slayings

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — O. J. Simpson is organizing an independent investigation into the murders of his ex-wife and her friend, employing a team of detectives and providing a toll-free number for information.

He has also offered a \$500,000 reward for leads.

"O.J. wants to confirm to the public that he is innocent of all charges in this matter and that he is most eager to get to trial to prove his innocence," said his business attorney, LeRoy Taft.

Mr. Taft said the former football star "feels he is compelled to undertake his own investigation at his own expense to pursue all information leading to the arrest and conviction of the real killer or killers in this case."

The lead defense lawyer, Robert L. Shapiro, contended in court papers that the authorities have ignored evidence pointing to Mr. Simpson's innocence. The papers cite a series of oblique, threatening phone calls to Nicole Brown Simpson in 1992 that the police determined had not been made by Mr. Simpson.

They also cite a report that police officers heard Mr. Simpson's 8-year-old daughter — who was asleep in her mother's condominium when the bodies were found outside — say the morning after the killings, "I heard Mommy's best friend's voice and heard Mommy crying."

Mr. Simpson has pleaded innocent in the June 12 stabbing deaths of Ms. Simpson, 35, and a friend, Ronald L. Goldman, 25. He is being held without bail and is to be arraigned Friday.

Mr. Simpson plans to hire John McNally to head a team of private detectives. Mr. Taft said. Mr. McNally, a retired New York police detective, worked with the attorney E. Lee Bailey on the Patty Hearst kidnapping case in the 1970s. He is on Mr. Simpson's defense team.

J. Albert Johnson, a Boston attorney who has used Mr. McNally on several cases, called him "the best investigator I've ever met."

Mr. Shapiro is asking the authorities to turn over a number of items, including police internal affairs reports on officers assigned to the case, records of visits to emergency rooms near Mr. Simpson's estate for cuts or dog bites, and all police reports of unsolved murders similar to the slayings of Ms. Simpson and Mr. Goldman.

Foreigners on a Spending Spree in N.Y.

By Tom Redburn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alain Tobler had waited in line two hours to climb the Statue of Liberty. He had marveled at the view from the World Trade Center and had had his picture taken with a dinosaur at the American Museum of Natural History. But now he was concentrating on what really drew him to New York: shopping.

Standing at the counter at 47th Street Photo, Mr. Tobler, an aerospace engineer from Toulouse, France, looked through the viewfinder of the Pentax autofocus 35mm camera recommended by a salesman. He had already bought an Epson portable computer upstairs. One of his companions was carrying a new Wilson tennis racket in his bag. The other had a box of Timberland shoes.

"Everything is so much more expensive at home," Mr. Tobler said. "We have a list of all the things we're supposed to buy for our friends. This is so much fun."

Join the club. Tourists from abroad, spurred on by the fall in the dollar, are spending their francs, pesos and yen more freely than ever.

about 20 percent of the 25 million people who stayed overnight in New York City in 1992, the city's Convention and Visitors Bureau estimated that they spent more than 40 percent of the dollars tourists left behind.

Europeans account for the bulk of the visitors from abroad, but tourism officials also noted that visitors from Latin America are on the rise.

This year, signs abound of increased visits by Americans and foreigners alike. After slumping from 1987 through last summer, hotel occupancy rates began to creep higher late in 1993. Now they are climbing steadily. In May, 77 percent of the roughly 65,000 hotel rooms in the city were occupied, according to the Pan-

said Mr. Spencer, 25, who was visiting the Empire State Building with his father.

Visitors accounted for more than \$14 billion in economic activity in 1992, the most recent year for which figures are available, the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration reported.

Travel and tourism support 154,000 jobs in New York alone, according to the City Economic Policy and Marketing Group.

Foreign tourism, which is up all over the country, is particularly important. While visitors from abroad made up only

well Kerr Foster consulting firm. That was up from 71 percent in May 1993 and from 68 percent the year before.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, noting an unusual number of European visitors, reported attendance up by 8.2 percent in the first quarter. Visits to the Statue of Liberty, which was closed frequently this winter because of harsh weather, nonetheless are running even with last year and were up by 4 percent in June, compared with the same month last year.

Meanwhile, attendance at the Empire State Building, which reopened May 20 after repair work, has risen by 17 percent over the same period last year.

To most Americans, New York stands out as perhaps the most expensive city in the country. The average hotel room rate today is \$144. The cost of restaurant meals, from McDonald's to the Rainbow Room, is higher than elsewhere.

To visitors from Europe and Japan, however, New York is a bargain. "Most things here seem pretty inexpensive," Henning Groenbaek, a Danish visitor, said.

Products like cameras and electronics equipment are heavily taxed in Europe and Asia, making them substantially more expensive there than in the United States.

In addition, the exchange rate of most European currencies against the dollar is up about 10 percent since the beginning of the year.

Indeed, foreign tourists appear to be on a spree. The amount of foreign currency exchanged last month at American Express offices in New York City was up by 25 percent from June 1993. Nancy Muller, a spokeswoman for American Express, said.



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U.S. Fears New Rise in Use of Illicit Drugs

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A 13-year decline in use of illicit drugs has halted as Americans become less worried about the hazards

of drugs, federal researchers say. This finding suggested to some experts that the drug problem might be on the brink of worsening.

In an annual survey of house-

holds across the country, researchers from the Department of Health and Human Services said there were indications of increased drug use among teenagers and people over 35.

The survey, by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, consisted of more than 24,000 face-to-face interviews. It found that the total number of Americans who used drugs in 1993 had leveled off at 24.4 million, about the same as in 1992, from a high of 35.7 million in 1985.

But it also reported that there had been basically no change since 1985 in the number of hard-core or heavy drug users, who are the people consuming the bulk of the 300 tons of cocaine sold each year and are responsible for most of the drug-related crime and violence.

The survey had a margin of

error of less than one percent point, plus or minus.

The survey estimates that there are at least half a million heavy cocaine users, but government officials say the number may be four times as high because the survey does not reach many of the heaviest drug-using groups.

The survey indicated that 7.5 million Americans above the age of 35 used drugs during 1993, compared with about 6 million in 1992 and 7.4 million in 1991. In 1993, 2.1 million teenagers reported using marijuana, compared with 1.7 million the previous year.

In assessing the dangers of taking drugs, 32.6 percent of the teenagers interviewed in 1993 said they thought smoking marijuana once or twice posed a great risk, down from 35.9 percent who said so in 1992.

Away From Politics

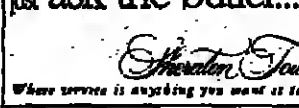
● A man portrayed as a minor conspirator in the terrorist plot to blow up New York City landmarks was sentenced to the three and half months he had already served on charges of conspiring to supply explosives. The defendant, Earl Gant, 28, could have received up to five years in prison at his sentencing in U.S. District Court in Manhattan. The Feb. 26, 1993, bombing of the World Trade Center killed six people and injured hundreds.

● In a major triumph for anti-smoking advocates, California's governor, Pete Wilson, announced that he would sign into law a statewide prohibition on smoking in most workplaces. The law would make California one of the most inhospitable places in the nation for smokers. The law, which would go into effect Jan. 1, would ban smoking in restaurants, offices, stores, factories, hospitals and other large, enclosed workplaces.

● The son of Representative Kwesi Mfume of Maryland has been charged with raping a woman after a date. Michael Mfume, 24, whose father is chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, was arrested in Atlanta on July 14 and jailed until he was freed on \$35,000 bail.

● Puzzled over a series of 14 small fires at synagogues, yeshivas and other centers of Jewish activities during the last three months, the police in New York City and Nassau County, Long Island, were investigating whether the fires had been set by the same person.

ask the butler...



SIN-GA-P-O-R-E

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Italy's 'Knight' Retreats

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi rose to power casting himself as Mr. Clean — "The Knight," Italians called him — who would clean up a corrupt political system. But after a huge public controversy over a Berlusconi decree that anti-corruption prosecutors interpreted as an attack on their whole enterprise, his armor is badly dented.

On the face of it, it is hard for anyone concerned about civil liberties to take issue with the Berlusconi decree. Italian law permits large-scale pretrial detention of suspects, a practice that prosecutors can use to sweat out confessions. In most circumstances, pretrial detention is a terrible idea. Mr. Berlusconi's decree abolished detention for those under investigation for nonviolent crimes, including corruption; more than 1,000 people were set free.

The problem is that the prime minister fed public suspicion that he acted not to protect civil liberties but to shield the corrupt. He used his decree powers to circumvent normal parliamentary debate on what would be a sweeping change in Italian practice.

He issued the decree while Italy was in a frenzy over its national soccer team, encouraging the idea that he was sneaking something through. The decree was carefully tailored to white-collar criminals, which suggested that those without connections were not about to see their own civil liberties served. It did nothing to answer the legitimate concerns of

prosecutors over whether the quick release of the accused would simply give them time to tamper with evidence. On top of all this, the decree was issued after several senior officials of Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest holding company had come under investigation.

The prosecutors were outraged, and many in their ranks quit the anti-corruption investigations that have led to thousands of arrests and the collapse of the parties that ruled Italy for 40 years. Public reaction was mostly on the side of the much admired prosecutors.

Prime Minister Berlusconi's coalition partners threatened to quit. On Tuesday, he backed off and said he would pursue the normal parliamentary order for his proposal. He said his only goal was protecting "the principles of individual liberty."

Civil liberties are subject to abuse in Italy, and even honest prosecutors can use their powers dangerously. The Italian criminal justice system needs reforms to protect civil liberties and also changes to speed trials and protect evidence. But Mr. Berlusconi has hardly acquitted himself well in this affair. Many Italians doubted that a man with such close and profitable ties to Italy's old order could really be Mr. Clean.

Predictions of instability within Mr. Berlusconi's strange governing coalition of separatists and neofascists have now been confirmed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Suspense for Mexicans

As Mexico approaches its presidential election next month, the central issue is democracy itself. For the first time in the life of any Mexican voter, the outcome is genuinely in question. The long tradition of prearranged elections is fading fast. Mexico is now approaching the critical moment in its transition from one-party rule to voters' choice.

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has won every federal election since 1929, often stuffing ballot boxes and unashamedly manipulating returns in the name of stability. Because of that history, the government now faces the great challenge of convincing its citizens that the count in this election, on Aug. 21, will be accurate.

Six years ago, Carlos Salinas de Gortari of the PRI won, according to the official tally, 50.5 percent of the vote versus 31 percent for his closest rival, Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas. Mr. Cárdenas's supporters vehemently charged that the election was stolen from them, and he is now running again.

But one great surprise this year is that the most vigorous challenge to the PRI is coming not from Mr. Cárdenas and the center-left but from the right — Diego Fernández de Cevallos and his National Action Party (PAN). Polls show Mr. Fernández running abreast of the PRI's candidate, Ernesto Zedillo. Regardless of the accuracy of the polls, they have created an atmosphere in which Mexicans expect the results to be

very close, and any other result is likely to be received with deep suspicion.

President Salinas and the top leadership of the PRI have gone to considerable lengths in reform and strengthen the electoral process. They pushed through one round of changes four years ago, drastically modernizing procedures. After the New Year's uprising in Chiapas and the assassination in March of the PRI's original candidate for the presidency, all the parties signed a pact setting out further reforms that Congress has enacted. Among other innovations, at each precinct there are to be nonpartisan officials selected by random lottery as well as observers from the parties and from foreign countries.

But the sentiment for reform is not unanimous. While the top of the PRI may be for it, the party is huge and contains a lot of middle-level people unwilling to let go of all that patronage and influence. There may be efforts here and there to revert to bad old habits.

It will also be in the interests of some of the losers to cry fraud. A custom has arisen in Mexico of winners negotiating after the election with losers, and the losers' position is strengthened by accusations of tampering.

Whom to believe? It is too early to say. But you can believe one thing: This election will be more open, and more closely watched by independent observers, than any in Mexico's history.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Health Coverage Numbers

President Bill Clinton says he thought his remarks sounded innocent enough. Speaking to the nation's governors on Tuesday, he said he would be satisfied if health care reform managed to insure "somewhere in the ballpark of 95 percent" of Americans and that he would not insist that Congress impose an employer mandate.

Neither remark deviated one iota from administration policy. But that did not stop a torrent of speculation that he was retreating on universal coverage and was backtracking from mandates.

On Wednesday a rattled White House disclaimed any such signals. And the first lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, visited Capitol Hill to reassure Democratic leaders that the president was not wavering. By the end of the day, the Hill was supposed to believe that Mr. Clinton was singing the same old tune — for now.

Judging from reactions, it would seem a grave matter of statecraft whether Mr. Clinton sets sail for 95 percent coverage or 93 or 98. But to fixate on the numbers is to miss the important structural questions in the debate.

Universal coverage is, foremost, a statement about public values; the richest country ought not to terrorize parents with the fear of bankruptcy because their child becomes chronically ill. But for those who need a barrier-erected reason, universal coverage is also necessary to make health care markets work.

If the rules allow healthy individuals to opt out of insurance, many will do so — at least until they become sick. Then

insurance companies will find that they are mostly catering to the chronically ill, whom they will have to charge prohibitively high premiums. The answer is to require healthy individuals to enroll when they are well and pay premiums to help cover the cost of care when they become ill. In a phrase, universal coverage.

Does that mean that every living American must be covered to the point of statistical perfection? Not really. Indeed, the president's bill would not achieve 100 percent coverage; nor do the Europeans or Hawaii — which has a mandate on employers to buy their workers coverage.

What is needed is a bill that, as a practical matter, brings coverage to the rich and poor, sick and healthy, young and old, employed and unemployed, in the same way that Social Security, as a practical matter, provides retirement benefits for all Americans and requires contributions from every worker. If the medical insurance rules, like those of Social Security, allow odd exceptions — whether they add up to 2, 3 or even 5 percent of the population — this amounts to no moral or medical catastrophe.

President Clinton's loose lips did not help negotiations. His words encourage recalculators on Capitol Hill to spend time figuring out how to get the president, and his Democratic supporters, to retreat — rather than accepting the goal of universal coverage and figuring out what else the bill can have to win bipartisan support.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Rwanda Rescue Now on the Scale of Desert Storm

By Lionel Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON — Rwanda has become the worst humanitarian disaster in the world. In the days ahead, refugees and internally displaced Rwandans will die by the thousands. Unless the international community responds quickly, there could be 100,000 dead.

For months we have watched genocide in Rwanda. With the war over and refugees surging out to Zaire, the international community has a chance to help.

The humanitarian emergency in Goma, Zaire, is deepening by the hour. United Nations and other humanitarian agencies are overwhelmed by the scale of the refugee exodus and have issued an appeal for massive outside help.

There are a million Rwandan refugees in Goma. They choke every street.

One thing is working. Refugees are being fed. The plea of relief officials to walk north about 50 kilometers to a designated camp site. Some of these people cannot survive the walk and have begun to die on route, from dehydration and exhaustion.

And unless the international commu-

nity responds, there will be little on hand to sustain those who do make it to the camp. Goma will go down in history as a death march.

Refugees are also streaming in to other areas of Zaire. There is a risk of endangering the local citizens and further inflaming the countries of the region. To avoid attracting more refugees, we need to address both the needs of the refugees and those inside Rwanda.

The immediate needs in Goma are for water and food, followed by public health and sanitation measures.

The scale of need is such that only the logistic capabilities of the American and other major military organizations can bridge the gap.

If measures including the following are taken, hundreds of thousands of lives can still be saved:

• Immediate airlift of pumps and tanker trucks for distribution of water.

• Immediate airlift of food and deliv-

ery trucks, as well as transport of food overland from Uganda.

• Military civil affairs specialists to handle distribution to the desperate refugees. Valiant relief personnel now on the ground are overwhelmed by the growing scale of the job.

• Medical and public sanitation personnel. To provide adequate numbers of personnel, military medics may be required in addition to the staff of nongovernmental organizations.

It is becoming clear that thousands of refugees are doomed to die in Goma and vicinity, but hundreds of thousands of lives are still in the balance and can be saved by immediate action.

Aid must also start flowing inside Rwanda, where as much as half the population may be displaced. Aid and relief efforts have to be organized for early repatriation of refugees, without permitting the defeated Rwandan army to reconstitute.

If Rwanda and its refugees get top priority now, most can still be saved. Western heads of state and government

have other international problems on their agendas, but none is so immediately life-threatening.

Three years ago, the American military intervened to save the Kurds. Now, working urgently together, the U.S. and European governments can mobilize military logistic capacity to save hundreds of thousands of lives.

Leadership is the vital ingredient. A first step would be for President Bill Clinton to appoint a figure of international repute to pull together the military logistic capacities of the United States and other countries in a joint lifesaving enterprise — the humanitarian equivalent of the Desert Storm war coalition.

Planes should begin flying around the clock immediately. Every hour of delay is costing the lives of many Rwandans.

The writer, president of Refugees International, back from an emergency assessment visit to Goma, Zaire, was to testify at a hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives on Thursday. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Time for the Powers Jointly to Impose Peace at Last in Bosnia

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There are two ways to end the war in Bosnia.

One is to let it rage until it has burned out all hope, until, as the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said earlier this week, "there is a victor and a vanquished." The other is for outside powers to impose peace, orchestrating sanctions and, probably, using force.

Neither way offers the "peace with justice" that people of good-will have been demanding as the essential precedent to preserve some credibility and moral satisfaction for the United Nations and the major countries involved. This requires assurance of Bosnia-Herzegovina's integrity as a state, right of return of all refugees (reversing ethnic cleansing so far as possible), and trial and punishment of war criminals.

Either way risks spreading the conflict, which has surprisingly been contained so far. But there is a better chance of preventing wider war if the powers show that they can sustain agreement among themselves and a will to act which has taken them more than two years to achieve.

They have been caught until now in a combination of vain hope (that the belligerents could be induced to accept mutual compromise) and bluff (as if threats would be enough to make risky action unnecessary).

The powers are paying for this equivocation now, because each, beset by its own domestic pressures, has increased the price of effective decision. For all the destruction and exhaustion, the belligerents clearly are not prepared to back off from their war aims. They have learned to play the powers at their own waffling game.

Although he has accepted the latest plan of the "contact group" (United States, Russia, France, Britain, United Nations and European Union), Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic made clear that he did not like it and was betting on rejection by the Serbs so as to improve his military position. He hopes to force the powers to remove the arms embargo, and perhaps bomb the Serbs.

The Bosnian Serbs are maneuvering, as they have done all along, to provoke division and uncertainty so that they can keep

what they have and press for more, stopping just short of whatever seems to be the international breaking point. The role of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic is tricky, as usual, and it would be simplistic to not take his capacity for cynicism into account.

No doubt Mr. Milosevic does want relief from economic sanctions, which are hurting Serbia, and would like to earn international brownie points for weighing in on Mr. Karadzic, who has been troublesome to him, too, at times. But he is capable of claiming that he has done his best, all the while quietly bolstering the Bosnian Serbs' confidence that they can count on Serbia's huge reserves of arms if Mr. Izetbegovic

gets access to heavy weapons.

At every turn of the screw, the problem gets harder for the diplomats. There aren't any more gimmicks available by shifting squiggles on the map, promising reconstruction aid and economic benefits. There will be intense reluctance to carry out the latest round of threats, and intense opposition at being seen to be impotent before such defiance. There isn't any good, honorable solution. This at least has to be admitted.

Holding out for righting wrongs and punishing aggression only makes sure that the agony will be prolonged. And it must be admitted that humanitarian concern will not do this political job.

The choice is the same as it was

from the start, only escalated to an ever higher degree of tragedy.

It is to impose a settlement that will satisfy no one, except to the not inconsiderable extent that each side will be pleased to see the other forced to some concessions. Or, to stand back for the Shakespearean finale of mutual massacre, with no chance of the classical catharsis that brings humility and understanding after the folly of human passions.

The powers have to decide, pronounce and act, painful as it will be, and accept that they must do it together. Any defection will undermine all. For support from the belligerents, they must look to the longer term and the promise of a different kind of Balkans released from historic backwardness, insecurity, fragmenta-

tion through a regional plan with major-power guarantees.

There were many who foresaw what was coming if Yugoslavia was left, or encouraged, to break up on the argument that self-determination means everyone for himself and to hell with the neighbors. Perhaps it is time to suggest a new Yugoslavia instead of more bits and pieces, a looser, more confederate and certainly more democratic one, something worth ending the war to achieve.

It would have room for Serbs and Croats and Muslims, and for ethnic Albanians and perhaps Macedonians, too.

That should be the incentive. Meanwhile, there is no avoiding the stick — a cease-fire relying on force when it is floated.

© Flora Lewis.

Act for the Protection of Human Rights in Bosnia

By Felice Gaer

NEW YORK — The Bosnian Serbs are waiting for the international community to readjust its blinders and offer them more — territory, autonomy and a free hand locally to continue ethnic cleansing and arbitrary rule. But there is good reason to doubt that new adjustments in the partition package would stop the fighting and ethnic cleansing.

As the powers ponder punishment, United Nations officials should focus on ways to protect against atrocities to come. It is nearly two years since the Security Council first expressed shock at the torture and other abuse in prison camps in northern Bosnia. The United Nations has sent teams of human rights monitors and formed a war crimes tribunal to investigate violations and bring those responsible to justice. Yet there are reports of new rounds of ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka and other Serb-held areas due to be turned over to the Bosnian government.

Even if the parties say "yes," there is great risk of still more abuses, including scorched-earth destruction directed against people and remaining infrastructure as troops are required to withdraw from territories they now hold. There may be further assassinations of local political leaders and murders of detainees, new forced displacements and violence against local minorities. Retaliation for such incidents will grow as returning refugees discover mass graves and other destruction.

In December, the UN General Assembly established the long-awaited post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. His role is to help bring focus to UN activities to prevent and halt rights violations. If ever there was a

place where his guiding hand was needed, it is in former Yugoslavia.

The high commissioner, José Ayala Lasso, should press now to assure that human rights protections will be applied whether or not peace comes. Peacekeeping troops will need to be deployed promptly, particularly in areas vulnerable to violence. If they are committed to enforcing UN principles, they can provide a preventive presence, limiting the worst abuses. Offers to send troops only if a cease-fire holds will be too late.

Regardless of the outcome of the peace plan, the high commissioner should immediately send a high-level special envoy to be stationed in Zagreb to bring human-rights-related expertise and perspective to the operations supervised by Yasushi Akashi, the UN special representative. The 38,000-member UN Protection Force lacks a single human rights officer. It has never worked out standard operating procedures for addressing rights violations in its field operations.

The special envoy can begin to put in place the personnel and training needed to assure that a future human rights monitoring system operates in accord with the principles and practices developed by the UN Center for Human Rights. He or she can begin to develop a procedure, as in El Salvador, to disqualify known perpetrators of abuses from serving in post-settlement local police forces.

A special envoy could make a dramatic difference in deterring future violations. Low-

er-level human rights officers reporting through the protection force would lack the independence and clout to achieve as much.

The high commissioner should call on the parties to sign a special annex, assuring that each will surrender individuals sought by the war crimes tribunal. It can remind governments with information about abuses, or submit the pattern of command and control, to submit the data promptly to the tribunal rather than continue to suppress it. In so doing, he can make clear that the United Nations will not equate victims and perpetrators.

Ethnic cleansing has been the purpose, not the result, of the war in Bosnia. It has unleashed and legitimated forces in Europe, East and West, that were previously dismissed as marginal and politically irrelevant. These forces of hate and racist extremism seem to feed on one another.

If the high commissioner for human rights speaks forthrightly, prevents further abuses, dispatches a special envoy and advances the tribunal's capacity to obtain custody of those charged, then the policy that emerges may be one that the UN community can look back to in future years — finding perhaps a glimmer of satisfaction in the knowledge that these contributions were late but, this time, lasting.

The writer is director of the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights of the American Jewish Committee; she has conducted three fact-finding missions in former Yugoslavia for the International League for Human Rights. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Japan Got Itself Into the Yen Problem and Has to Get Itself Out

By Robert J. Sammelson

WASHINGTON — Someone will someday write the definitive history of the swindle of the yen. For now, we must content ourselves with the bare facts. During the 1980s, Japanese insurance companies, banks and corporations bought hundreds of billions of dollars of foreign stocks, bonds and real estate (office buildings, hotels, resorts). On these investments, the Japanese have suffered catastrophic losses, often 50 percent or more.

What is astonishing, though, is that the swindle was mostly self-inflicted. It was mainly Japanese buyers — and not fast-talking foreign salesmen — who fed the buying frenzy.

All this is now relevant because it explains the yen's dramatic rise to a postwar high of 97 to the dollar. That is, it took only 97 yen to buy a dollar, compared with 145 in 1990.

For most countries, a rising currency signifies growing confidence. For Japan, it is the opposite. It represents a harsh judgment by global money managers that the Japanese cannot correct their big trade imbalance themselves and that only large exchange rate changes — raising the price of Japanese exports and lowering the price of imports — will do the job.

Japan's massive overseas investments merely postponed the inevitable day of reckoning. When Japan runs big trade surpluses, it collects huge amounts of foreign currency (mostly dollars) that it doesn't need to buy imports. Normally, this would lead to a rapid rise of the yen, as surplus dollars were sold on foreign exchange markets to buy yen. With more sellers of dollars than buyers, the dollar drops and the yen rises. In Japan's case, the effect was delayed because so many dollars were "recycled" to buy

foreign bonds and office buildings.

Having now suffered massive losses on these investments, the Japanese have lost their appetite for more. So the dollar drops and the yen rises.

There is nothing mysterious about this. Yet many Japanese deny it. They "think that the strong yen has been intentionally created by Washington," writes Richard Koo, an economist with Nomura Securities, "but in fact the reason lies in Japan's massive \$130 billion trade surplus." The delusion pervades Japanese society. Only last week, Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama blamed the United States for the high yen, reports the Daily Japan Digest.

The Japanese are right to fear the rising yen: they are wrong to blame others. Since 1992, Japan's economy has stagnated. There are now faint signs of a revival that a higher yen could snuff out.

A higher yen means that Japan's export earnings (in dollars) buy fewer yen. To cover their costs, exporters have to raise their overseas prices. Last week, for example, Komatsu Limited, a maker of construction equipment, increased export prices by nearly 5 percent. Higher prices reduce exports, and this then dampens business investment. Economic growth suffers.

In theory, this process should correct itself. A higher yen makes imports cheaper and pushes down prices. This should spur consumer spending and increase imports. As the trade surplus drops, the yen's exchange rate stabilizes. The trouble is that Japan's markets frustrate imports, and lower prices are not always passed through to consumers.

The needed adjustment may not occur. A stagnant economy could discourage imports. If the trade surplus persists — even with lower

export volumes — it could lead to a vicious circle of a rising yen and worsening economy.

Whatever happens, Japan's predicament punctures another myth: Japanese farsightedness. Throughout the 1980s, Americans told themselves that the Japanese took "the long view." They planned for the future. Exactly the opposite has been true. Many policies, of both business and government, have been amazingly shortsighted.

The Japanese have ignored obvious dangers and not dealt with predictable problems. Start with those huge overseas investments themselves. Even in the 1980s, the prices that Japanese companies were paying for U.S. office buildings, hotels and resorts were considered inflated. Since then the collapse of commercial real estate markets has made matters much worse.

A survey by the consulting firm Kenneth Leventhal & Co. reckons that Japanese companies have suffered losses on at least 40 percent of their U.S. real estate. One Los Angeles hotel is valued at about half its \$110 million purchase price, reports the Los Angeles Times. A major Los Angeles office building may have dropped two-thirds in value.

Foreign stocks and bonds were also hazardous. True, U.S. bonds paid higher interest rates than Japanese bonds. But any excess profits could easily be wiped out by exchange rate changes. That is what happened.

Consider a \$10,000 U.S. bond that cost 2 million yen in the mid-1980s when the yen was 200 to the dollar. (A Japanese investor needing \$10,000 had to buy the dollars on foreign exchange markets for 2 million yen.) Now the same bond, if sold and converted

back to yen, would fetch only about 1 million yen. Somehow, the Japanese had convinced themselves that such exchange rate shifts could not happen.

Government policies have been equally shortsighted. For years it has been obvious that Japan should encourage imports by liberalizing its markets. The reason is not to satisfy U.S. trade complaints; it is to prevent a constantly rising yen from devastating Japan's export industries. Only by reducing the trade surplus can Japan halt the yen's rise.

At times, Japanese officials have parroted this logic. But they have not practiced it. Countless "market opening" and "liberalization" programs have only tinkered at the edges. The real obstacle is a state of mind. The

Japanese have not yet concluded that their import-resistant and overvalued economy is not in their own best interest.

Until the Japanese grasp this, economic and political paralysis could feed each other. Japan has had four prime ministers in the past year. The postwar system of political parties is breaking down while the economy faces unprecedented pressures. Political turmoil makes it hard for Japan to undertake needed economic reforms. But economic uncertainty frustrates political stability. Foreign exchange markets reflect these tensions.

When people say that the dollar is falling, they have it backward. The problem is not the dollar. It's the yen.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Horseless Carriage

PARIS — The preliminary trials for the horseless-carriage competition were concluded yesterday [July 21], and are expected to open up a new era in road locomotion. That the machines are far from perfect is acknowledged by all; yet in this age of inventions improvements will follow fast. These petroleum carriages, the cost of which is from \$200 upwards, will one day play an important part. Petroleum spirit is preferable for pleasure conveyances, and especially for long journeys, as it is clean, is easily carried, and can be obtained almost anywhere. A match will set the machine going and a puff of breath will extinguish the jet of flame.

1919: Terror in Hungary

GENEVA — An Innsbruck telegram states that Bela Kun recent-

ly sent his secretary Szamuelly in a special train with six henchmen to Western Hungary to carry out the trial and execution of 78 counter-revolutionists. The trials were the usual farce of justice under the Bolshevik regime, the dictator's object being to strike terror in the hearts of his political opponents.

1944: Hitler Hits Back

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] German army high command conspirators who tried to kill Adolf Hitler attempted simultaneously to seize the government offices in Berlin. The German radio declared amid indications that a purge of anti-Nazi leaders was continuing. Dispatches reported that 5,500 German officers had been arrested as conspirators against Hitler, and a group of generals had gone underground in Germany and occupied countries to get support for their revolt.

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Living Aristocratic Life at Beaujolais's 'Newest' Château

By Marlene Simons
New York Times Service

BAGNOLS, France — On a sunny morning, a smattering of guests sat down to a pastoral breakfast on the high lawns of Château de Bagnols. The Victorian chairs were ample, the young waitresses pattered through the grass in long frilly frocks and carried strawberries and little glass pots of yogurt. Beyond the terrace, past the lavender beds, the cherry trees and the doves, shimmered a great valley, tressed with undulating vineyards. It could have been a supreme Merchant Ivory moment. That is, as long as no one turned around.

Behind the guests stood the true commander of this valley in the Beaujolais region: a 13th-century fortress of immense walls and five towers, its bold outline anchored to an outcropping of rock. Behind a moat, a drawbridge and arrow slits for windows, its builders lived here for generations. Successive noblemen came to hoist their banners and gradually expanded the place to represent their might. Now that a meticulous and sumptuous restoration has been completed, affluent travelers can stay here, eat copiously and wander the grounds.

Last year Bagnols opened its 20 rooms, halls, tower chambers and courtyards as a handsome luxury hotel.

France, the home of château-hotels, is of course not easily impressed by a newcomer to the scene. But Bagnols has already made ripples and raised some elegant and public eyebrows: For one, its owners are English, not something that happens commonly to a château that is designated a monument historique.

A visiting architect, a Frenchman, said gleefully that the building's sheer age and its sober, clean medieval architecture, more in tune with modern tastes, made more famous French châteaux look like overdone nuptials.

Bagnols's greatest drawing power is that the castle, like a fine colonial museum, embodies in one place almost eight centuries of styles and traditions. And it takes a visitor into the beautiful, little-traveled Beaujolais countryside.

As my husband and I approached the château on the 40-minute drive from Lyon, though, it was not love at first sight. From the valley of the Azergues River, the fortress looked squat, a bit of a mongrel, showing stumps instead of soaring towers. The reason was the Revolution of 1789. The new government ordered the tops of all five towers chopped off to diminish the hated symbols of power. The revolutionaries also turned the main halls of Bagnols into council chambers, probably saving the place from further destruction.

Work on the fortress was begun in 1217, when Guichard d'Oingt borrowed a large sum of money from the powerful archbishop of Lyon to build it. Its first three towers and curtain walls were finished by 1211. The Beaujolais hills were the borderlands on the edge of the kingdom of France. Raids and pillaging by rivals called for strong defenses. Less is known about the fighting around its walls, but the clues are still there: machicolations were added, arrow slits were widened into loopholes, a floor still opens into an oubliette, a trap dungeon where the enemy or troublemaker was dropped and confined to oblivion.

Through times of peace and prosperity, too, the fortress grew as its owners added new living quarters and called artists from Lyon to apply Renaissance friezes and wall paintings, only to have them covered again with the ornate wood paneling that the later French elite found so irresistible.

From its entrance in the village of Bagnols, the castle looks every bit the grand residence it turned out to be. The outbuildings are welcoming, flanked by a great carriage, the hall where the grapes were pressed, before the winemaking. Beyond the fortress's mighty gate lies its Spartan courtyard.

No sooner had we climbed the equally sober staircase than a young woman appeared, offering to unpack our suitcases and iron any wrinkles. Meanwhile, we peered around our large room, with its wall paintings and fine furniture. She also placed a choice of mineral waters and silver tumblers on an antique desk. The queen-size four-poster bed, half hidden by velvet curtains, was spread with heavy, embroidered linens.

Choosing a room is far from simple, for each is unique. From ours, the Seigneurs d'Albon, named after the owners from the 13th to 15th centuries, we had a view of the valley worthy of a sentinel's.

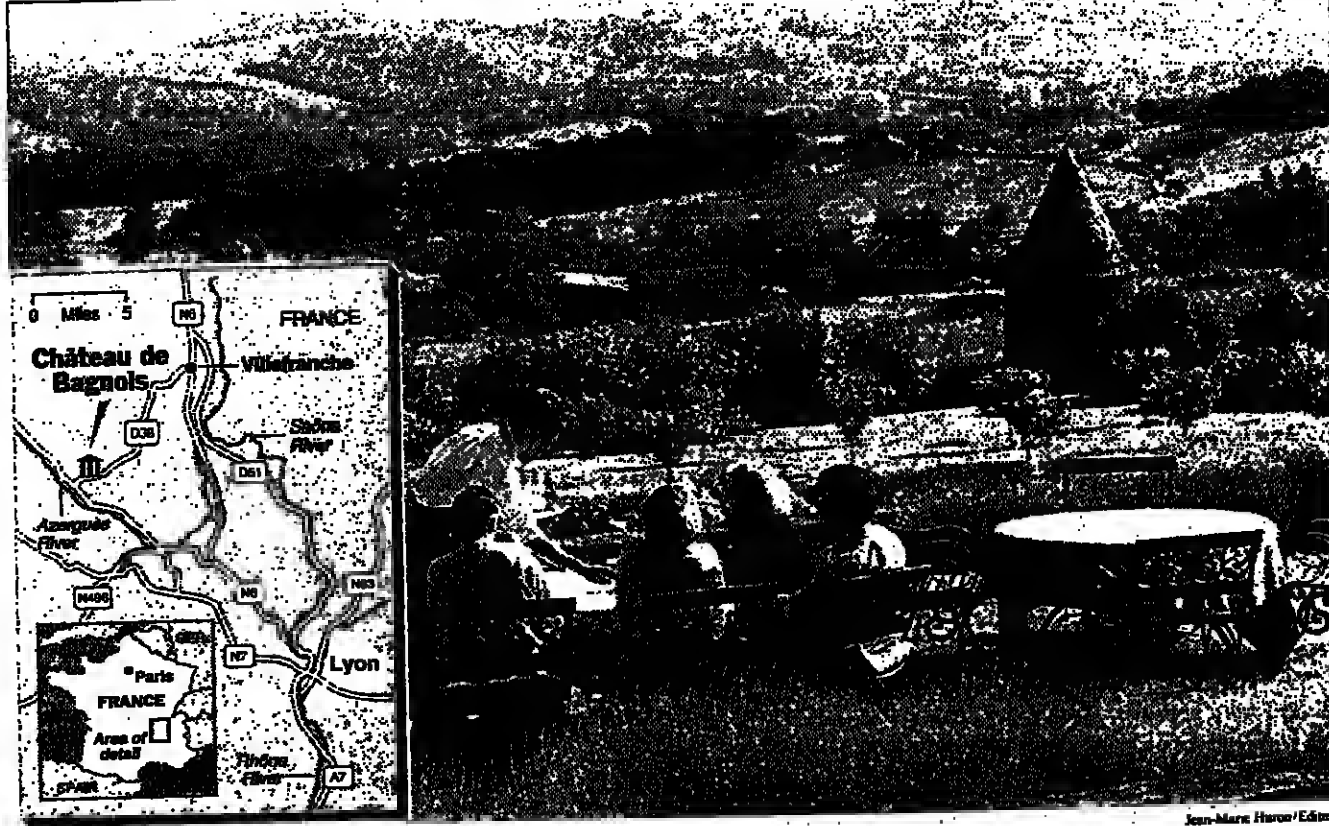
Its most surprising feature, however, was a large circular bathroom, set in one of the southern towers. Here stripping of wallpaper and plaster had revealed salmon pink walls with a gallery of painted white arcades. Two wooden barber stands held round mirrors and large brass soap dishes. My husband immediately drew a bath and settled into the marble Empire tub in the center of the room. The dolphin-headed spouts of the bath had been dutifully copied from the village's 17th-century spring. Naturally this all comes at a price: double rooms start at \$357 a night.

On a quiet day, you can ask for a tour of the unoccupied rooms, worth doing to see the hotel's magnificent French and Italian furniture from the 17th and 18th centuries. Rooms may have carved chimneys or, as in the Guichard d'Oingt room, remarkable tapestries. Some have original arabesques or landscape panels or trompe l'oeil wall painting.

In one much celebrated suite, Madame de Sévigné spent the night in 1673 on her way from Lyon to Paris, although she herself did not remember this fondly. Later she wrote to her daughter about staying in Bagnols, "a miserable little village six leagues from Lyon."

The idea of pouring a fortune into the great wreck of Bagnols (it is whispered to have been close to \$6 million) came from Paul Hamlyn, a London publisher, and his wife, Helen. Mrs. Hamlyn, a designer and decorator, came upon the place in 1987, with rainwater splashing through holes in the roof, seeping into Renaissance wall paintings, rotting the beams. It took four years, 200 workmen and uncounted confrontations with French cultural bureaucrats to make it habitable. It meant peeling away plaster work, false ceilings, partitions and all those other layers produced by shifting tastes.

Tom Wilson, the architect, who was making a stopover during our visit, said: "It's been an extraordinary four years. The biggest challenge was installing the wiring



Guests have breakfast served on the lawns of the Château de Bagnols in the Beaujolais region of France (inset).

without opening walls because of the paintings." He said he learned a lot, like how to hide plumbing and electricity in old chimney flues and in the conduits of ancient latrines.

Mrs. Hamlyn's passion for detail is much evident in the Guards Room, the main dining hall, dominated by one of France's largest and finest Gothic fireplaces, sculptured in off-white stone. For this hall and the adjacent dining room, she ordered striped fabrics at Pirelle of Lyon, copied from château wall designs. English cabinetmakers produced side tables, trays and wine stands. The cup-footed wine

glasses were handblown in Alsace and have the golden opacity of old glass. She persuaded Raymond of Limoges to use an 18th-century formula to make the china. Irish table linens were ordered from the company that supplies Buckingham Palace. A shop in the village now sells many of these items.

The old kitchens, resurrected and easily inspected behind great glass walls, produce hearty Lyon-type dishes for lunch and dinner, pâtés and river fish and plenty of herbs from the kitchen garden. For lunch we tried the foie gras with crushed pink Sichuan pepper and giant shrimps in lobster

flavored butter. At night our galantine of quail was layered with foie gras. The vineyards of Bagnols produced our wine, a light Beaujolais cru. After a spicy mousse à l'orange, the table was covered with artful petits fours.

There is much to see in the environs of Bagnols: other châteaux, fortified villages and old farmhouses, and the nearby Beaujolais vineyards. But if you don't have much time, stay near the château, in the southern Beaujolais, if only for the stone walls, with a natural color between deep honey and copper, aglow as though the sun is always setting on them.

The Rules of Battle for Getting Across Rome (Alive) on a Motorcycle

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Rome reveals itself in many ways, and the way it most likes to be seen, at least by foreign visitors, is through rose-tinted glasses that filter out all but the sweep of palazzos and piazzas, frescoes and fountains. Try seeing Rome through motorcycle goggles, though, and you'll find another city altogether: out there, beyond the Forum and the Campidoglio, it's a war zone — with no prisoners, no mercy and no truce.

To the uninitiated it might appear that the traffic is just chaos, a snarling, honking beast whose only aim is to prevent any

pedestrian from ever crossing the street. That, of course, is one of its prime functions. But within this apparent mayhem, there are actually rules, or at least hints, that only the foolhardy ignore. And rule one is: Motorcyclists have no friends. Not even among other motorcyclists.

This was a discovery I made after a friend (possibly destined to become a former friend) first lent me, then sold me, his motorcycle. Not, it is important to note, a motorino, one of those high-pitched scooters engineered to sound like amplified mosquitoes, but a four-cylinder, pitch-black, 12-year-old, oil-seeping monster with a far greater predilection for giddy acceleration in straight lines than for turning corners.

Of course, I'd had bikes before. The first was an old British Ariel 600. Make this work, my father said, and I'll get you one you can take on the road. So he and I made it work and I acquired an old British BSA 250, whose engine mercifully seized every time I nudged it beyond 35 miles (55 kilometers) an hour.

Then, there was the BMW 197. Yes, BMW, not BMW, named for a back street operation in Manchester, England, where, they said, a man named Dawson set up the Dawson Motor Works, presumably to spin a little trade off any confusion with the rather more prestigious Bayerische Motoren Werke in Munich that produces BMW cars and motorcycles. There wasn't much comparison, though: one 170-mile

trip took nine hours, three gearbox rebuildings and one total engine seizure.

By the time, much later, I got to Africa as a correspondent, another friend lured me back onto two wheels, persuading me to buy an off-road Japanese thumper with a red tank and knobby tires.

On it, I rode through Kenya's Great Rift Valley, watching the giraffe feeding on the acacia trees, getting startled in jams of longhorned cattle guarded by young Masai men with spears. There were thrills, spills and all manner of adventure. Punctured tires left me marooned by the firesides of thatched villages at night; my mishandling of the bike left me marooned in the thorn trees as my (ex) friends roared off during an attempted coup to see what was happening. ("You go away," said the soldier at the first roadblock, pointing a rifle at the flame-red apparition, and I obeyed).

The successor machine, in Johannesburg, was a bigger, slicker version of the off-road bike I'd had in Nairobi, with just as much of a penchant for adventure. It took me across the dirt tracks to see white extremists like Eugene Terre'Blanche reliving their notions of a pioneering history in remote spots of the bush. It took me to segregated black townships.

But none of this was any preparation for Rome.

The first thing that happens when you ride a motorcycle in Rome is that you wish you hadn't. Forget any notion of two-wheeled solidarity, Harley-bogger style. You reenter into the traffic. The motorini buzz you like swarms of irate bees, cutting across your path, appearing from nowhere, darting from side roads with the insouciance that the city demands of its young. If you survive the motorini, you cope with

the cars. All Italian drivers, with no exception, drive as if they learned the craft from the video game called Tetris where the object is to fit as many objects as possible into a defined area without leaving a single space between them. That means: motorcycle sandwich unless you manage to dart between the closing jaws of the Lancias and Fiats before they close on you.

AND, if you survive the cars, you deal with your fellow motorcyclists, who live with a permanent sense of affront that you might think your motorcycle to be faster, louder, more muscular or more macho than theirs. In practical terms, this means that every traffic light is a drag race, every sliver of open road a challenge to change down through three howling gears, twist the throttle and head for the moon — or the intensive care unit.

It is only after this initiation that you begin to discern the rules.

Some rules are negative: For instance, because many motorini have no license plates and therefore cannot be traced by the police, there are no red lights for motorini riders, just as there are no one-way streets, no pedestrian precincts and no distinctions between the road and the sidewalk.

FEAR THIS
Pop paleontology: Sotheby's says it will sell a 1957 recording of John Lennon with his first band, made on the very day that he actually met Paul McCartney. The house is also selling the real reel-to-reel recorder the tape was made on.

Some rules are positive. If, for instance, you manage to get your motorcycle's front tire a hair's breadth ahead of a motorino, motorcycle or car, you enjoy right of way — but only until that driver senses you will lose your nerve first.

Some rules fall between the two. A red light, for instance, is only red if there's a policeman watching. And only foreign visitors believe that white markings on the street denoting a pedestrian crossing actually require anyone to slow the flow of two-wheeled madness that eddies and swirls round obstacles like the Tiber in flood.

One rule is immutable: Buses always win.

So why do it, friends ask. I ride this monstrous motorcycle because, for one thing, I can get across town with minimum delay, park without hindrance outside restaurants and thus give myself more time for the really important aspects of life in Rome, such as the pasta.

But beyond those arguments, there's a rose-tinting that goes on with motorcycles that has nothing to do with goggles. Sometimes, I ride motorcycles because it makes me feel (though no one else is fooled) that I am, again, that 16-year-old at the start of the stunning British BSA 250.

Perhaps there is a kind of continuity that starts for all bikers with the equivalent of the Ariel 600 and runs through to the present. The Via del Corso may not be the Rift Valley, and the traffic cops may not be soldiers telling you to go away from the coup, but the motorcycle provides a linear succession between all those places and events. On two wheels, even the mundane can be adventurous; and on two wheels, we can dream the Easy Rider dreams of youth. For that, even the battle with the motorini is worthwhile.

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International Herald Tribune ads work

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Forrest Gump
Directed by Robert Zemeckis. U.S.
When a television news report overheard in "Forrest Gump" mentions American astronauts, the audience can be forgiven for wondering whether the title character will soon be seen walking on the moon. The charmed life of Forrest Gump has led him practically everywhere else, from the White House (where Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon appear to be greeting him amiably) to an Alabama boarding house (where he gives peevish lessons to a guest, the as-yet-unknown Elvis Presley). "Forrest Gump" is such an accomplished feat of cyber-cinema that it makes these tricks, not to mention subtler ones, look amazingly seamless. But Robert Zemeckis remains much more successful at staging brilliant technical sleight-of-hand than at providing the dramatic basis for his visual inventions. Structured as Forrest's autobiography, and centering on his lifelong love for an elusive beauty named Jenny (Robin Wright), "Forrest Gump" has the elements of an emotionally gripping story. Yet it feels less like a romance than like a coffee-table book celebrating the magic of special effects. Luckily, "Forrest Gump" has Tom Hanks,

Tom Hanks in a scene from "Forrest Gump."

the only major American movie star who could have played Forrest without condescension.
(Janet Maslin, NYT)

Spanking the Monkey
Directed by David O. Russell. U.S.
In this very funny dark comedy, the phrase conveys a healthy, cross-generational attitude. Ray Aibelli, (Jeremy Davies) the film's frustrated college-age hero, be-

feature and gotten away with it. (Caryn James, NYT)

Angels in the Outfield
Directed by William Dear. U.S.
"Angels in the Outfield," this summer's second baseball movie intended for a family audience, is a big dripping scoop of marshmallow sentiment topped with whipped cream spirituality. Updated from the 1951 film starring Paul Douglas as George Knox, a hard-hearted baseball coach, the new version has Danny Glover as Knox, who is now the scowling manager of the California Angels, in last place and so-had they are buffoonish. But with some unexpected heavenly intervention, they begin performing wondrous feats. What transforms them is a boy's fervent prayer. When Roger (Joseph Gordon-Levitt), an 11-year-old foster child, hears his father, a drifter, sarcastically remark that the chances of the family's remaining are as good as those of the Angels winning the pennant, the boy takes it as a promise. He prays for the Angels to win the pennant, and gets his wish. This Disney movie aspires to the tone of one of the studio's animated fantasies, but it lacks a story even as fraction as compelling or magical.
(Stephen Holden, NYT)

LEISURE

'Upgrade' Chase: The Stakes Get Higher

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

FEW things are more stressful to the frequent flyer than waiting at the departure gate for the crucial nod: Shall I have the exquisite joy of an upgrade, from economy to business or first class, or be sequestered in the class that's printed on my ticket? Look around as the flight is called. Management styles are clashing; egos are on the line.

"People desperately want upgrades," says Stephen Hecksher, a marketing executive with Delta Air Lines in London. "Corporations generally are saying employees should ride in economy, so the only benefit an employee can get now is a personal upgrade. That's why they're all coming out of the woodwork. People don't seem to have any sense of shame. They go off screaming and hollering about an upgrade and lose all sense of proportion. I mean, if you go to a restaurant and there's an empty table, do you expect a free meal?"

Well, yes. But the airlines have only themselves to blame by deluging the class system with a blizzard of promotions and deals, from free upgrades and half-price "companion" fares to "two-for-one" offers.

A recent promotion by American Airlines moved everyone up a class. Buy a business class ticket on the Atlantic with British Airways and you can fly one way on Concorde. Social climbers know how to move up a class by redeeming frequent flier miles or buying a consolidation ticket and saving 50 percent on whatever it was they were supposed to have paid. Assuming anyone knows by this time.

The stakes are high. With first class costing around twice the business class fare, which in turn can be three times as much as full economy, an upgrade is worth more than a 50 percent discount. The published one-way fares from London to New York are \$1,935 (\$2,900) in first class, \$1,061 in business, and \$360 for full economy. Getting bumped up from economy to business therefore "saves" you \$700.

"Upgrades are always possible, but it's becoming a bit more difficult," says Richard Lovell, managing director of

Wagonlit Travel in London. "As the economy improves, certainly in the U.K., people are moving up the aircraft again and business class is getting fuller, so there are fewer seats to give away, and an increasing number of airlines are getting rid of first class."

He said that sometimes the airline promotions "blow a fuse." "A lot of our clients want two tickets for an airline that was giving upgrades 'subject to availability' in economy and business class. They'd prevent the economy ticket to see if they got upgraded; if not they'd scrap it for a refund or to use next time and prevent the business class ticket, which created absolute chaos with the yield management of the airline."

Delta has a policy basically against upgrades, Hecksher says. "Upgrades

The Frequent Traveler

have to be very specific. We used to send upgrade certificates to travel agents to help them develop their corporate accounts; but now we've even stopped doing that. We do give FFP upgrade certificates plus the occasional operational upgrade, when we move people up a class if we're overbooked."

There are two types of upgrade: those that are pre-ordered, as it were, in the computer, and those that arise for operational reasons (overbooking) at check-in or the departure gate. Both require a strategic and tactical approach. Try to make sure that your PNR (Passenger Name Record) carries a "pre-authorization to upgrade." Failing that, aim for the designation SFU (Suitable for Upgrade) and the magic "Do all possible to assist," and you'll be top of the list for an upgrade at the gate.

An almost sure-fire way to get an upgrade is to be an FFP member with a gold card traveling on a full-fare ticket. It also helps to be a VIP or CIP (commercially important person). VIPs come in many guises, from an authentic celebrity with whom the airline is glad to be associated to simply someone with some kind of business relationship.

"You could be a VIP for me in PR, sales or marketing. VIP means an important contact with the airline," says Iain Burns at American Airlines in London.

"Not only might I type in an upgrade request for you, but I'd do a message 'Do all possible to assist' to special services to meet you at check-in and walk you through."

Tactically, it can pay to target flights that are likely to be overbooked in economy and benefit from an "airline roll," the process by which passengers are "rolled" up to the next class to avoid bumping people off the flight. Unless you have a confirmed upgrade, your priority will be determined by your computer coding, and possibly by the way you are dressed and your demeanor at the gate.

"We give priority to upgrading any full fare passenger along with any member of the JAL Mileage Bank," says Robert Rigby at Japan Airlines in London. "We have no specific dress code; but smart casual is expected for upgrades to business class and a jacket and tie are expected for first."

According to an SAS spokeswoman in Stockholm, the pecking order for upgrades is: passengers holding EuroBonus award tickets; EuroBonus gold card holders; VIFs and CIPs.

A travel agent can help by putting through a message to an airline for a VIP classification, says Lovell. "We can't force a code; but if we really ask an airline to pull the stops out they do. You would call the special services manager and say it's critically important, can you arrange an upgrade, have someone meet, wait them to a lounge. But you don't cry wolf too often."

"Your best contact for an upgrade is the station manager," said Clive Raymond, marketing director of Nice Airport and former general manager of BA in France.

He added, "The best thing that can happen to you is to have a problem with the airline. That gives you an excuse to meet the station manager and build a relationship with him. He's much more important to you than the commercial manager. Call him on some pretext a couple of days before you fly, have a coffee together, write a flattering letter to the president mentioning him; say that you're giving the airline another chance."

Whatever the computer says, a lot can still depend on management style.

Paris Finale: Jubilant Lacroix

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With disco lights spinning, feathers fluttering and skirts flouncing, Christian Lacroix's show closed the fall/winter couture season. His jubilant display left an uplifting feeling that it is great to be young, very rich and in love with fashion. The general impression of the week has been that couture has deferred its death warrant now that glamour, femininity and combing your hair are back in style.

Lacroix's preening of fine feathers was the essence of haute couture, but no more than that. The designer said before the show that he was through with couture pretending to influence the street or as a locomotive for licensing. His "it-is-what-it-is" collection handled opulent fabrics and ornate embellishment with grace, wit and few glitches.

It also picked up on the current rage for glam rock, not just with the leopard-print runway and mirrored chandelier, but also with big bouffant hairdos last seen on Farrah Fawcett.

All things glam and glitzy included a metallic silver top, multi-colored sequined skirt and shimmering shoes — all worn with the tidy multi-colored tweed jackets and belted coats of daywear. The ultimate raincoat had splatters of gold on transparent plastic.

The disco mania was a smart way of handling the fact that Lacroix's clothes are for an interior pampered world. It is hard to imagine them coming down the street, even though the tailoring was taut and strict and there were pants as well as the flirty parachute skirt that dominated the show. New was the silhouette cut close to the body, and the complex winged shoulder line. That emphasized the return to structure after the fluidity that had infiltrated even haute couture.

But for all Lacroix's glancing references to the 1940s suit and its descendants in the 1970s, the show was less about glam rock, than clothes for those with glamorous rocks of their own. They were clearly the target for the lacy little black and gold party dresses (a client passage that went on too long).

But Lacroix makes romantic dresses for budding beauties who have the wasp waist to trap inside the heart-shaped corset bod-



Lacroix's pinstripe jacket and skirt.

ice of the wedding gown. A fine finale of ball dresses included a wicked black and red corset dress and a delicately embroidered eau-de-nil gilet with a low-slung pine-green velvet skirt.

These evening clothes emphasize not just Lacroix's finesse with subtle color and elaborate decoration, but his self-appointed role as personal trainer to the couture suppliers.

He stretches the lace and beadmakers with complex designs. He exercises the imagination of hand-weavers in tweed. These efforts are sometimes heroic failures. But this season they were mostly lightbathed, with feathered sweaters and a fluffy plumed coat symbolizing French fashion at its most frolicsome.

It was the yin and yang of haute couture when Philippe Venet showed his collection immediately before Lacroix. Venet showed pared-down, artfully constructed clothes with no embellishment — outfits that could take you anywhere. There were useful coats with kimono sleeves and sculpted suits, their architectural severity softened with fluffy mohair or by mixing toning colors like coral and tangerine. Colors were bright for evening dresses, sliced at one shoulder, in a raspberry ripple of ruffles or in metallic gold and bronze. In its own distinguished way, it was also the essence of haute couture.

The bouquet of roses that Nina Ricci's bride wore in a coquettish husle was designer Gerard Pipart's ode to the frankly feminine woman, his style for 30 years at the house. For day she wears a dress or a pleated skirt, flaring out to just over the knee.

Among the avant-garde in ready-to-wear this is called the New Length. Here it was the more familiar New Look. But if the day clothes were irredeemably ladylike, the evening clothes had a glamour and refinement, as the pleats there was developed as ball gowns the color of metallic candy wrappers, and just as sweet-toothed.

THE psychological crisis of confidence in haute couture now seems to be over. It had been seen as politically incorrect as the 1990s rejected the excesses of the previous decade. Since wait-like, poor-girl clothes do not do anything for the bottom line of upscale stores, the buyers in town welcomed the return to couture values. Joan Kanner of Neiman Marcus praised the return to "romance, glamour and real clothing" after "a lack of fashion."

Kalman Rottenstein of Bloomingdale's said that he was excited to see a "return to designing" after all the "limp and floppy clothes."

Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf Goodman, who has had to face across the runway Elin Saltzman, the fashion editor she fired, was seeing her first couture shows in five years.

"I am excited. With the return to structure, couture seems very much alive," she said. But there has been one death in the high fashion family. W. Europe, the glossy publication launched by Fairchild Publications in February 1992, was quietly folded this week.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Österreichische Galerie, tel: (222) 79-80700, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Sept. 4: "Der Meister von Grieskirchen: Ein Bildhauer der Zeit um 1400." Five works from the unidentified sculptor known as the Master of Grieskirchen and 40 15th-century church sculptures.

BELGIUM

Bruges
Kunstmuseum Oud Sint-Jans, tel: (50) 33-56-66, open daily. To Oct. 2: "Modigliani: De Openbaring." More than 400 drawings and watercolors created in Paris by the artist, Amedeo Modigliani from 1903 to 1914. The works were purchased and collected by Paul Alexandre, who became the painter's closest friend and only patron upon his arrival in Paris in 1907.

BRITAIN

Durham
The Bowes Museum, tel: (833) 69-06-06, open daily. To Sept. 4: "The Tempting Table." The evolution of the formal dinner table in Europe between 1500 and 1870, from medieval and Renaissance style to the 19th century.

Edinburgh
Scottish National Gallery, tel: (31) 556-9921, open daily. To Sept. 25: "William Gillies: Watercolours of Scotland." More than 70 watercolours by the 20th-century artist. Includes views of Skye, Fife, the Borders and the West coast.

Glasgow
Burrell Collection, tel: (41) 849-71-41, open daily. To Sept. 5: "New Perspectives: The Italian Renaissance." Features paintings, delicate glassware, ceramics, arms and armor, illustrated books, textiles and musical instruments from the Italian Renaissance.

London
Whitechapel Art Gallery, tel: (771) 377-0107, closed Mondays. To Sept. 11: "Franz Kline: Art and the Structure of Identity." 70 paintings by the American Abstract Expressionist spanning the years 1947 to 1962. Kline is known for canvases using bold black strokes on white, but the show includes many paintings on paper, and a number of colorful works.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (771) 494-55-15, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 2: "Impressionism: Symbolism." The Belgian Avant-Garde 1880-1900." Features works by Ensor, van de Velde and van Rysselberghe.

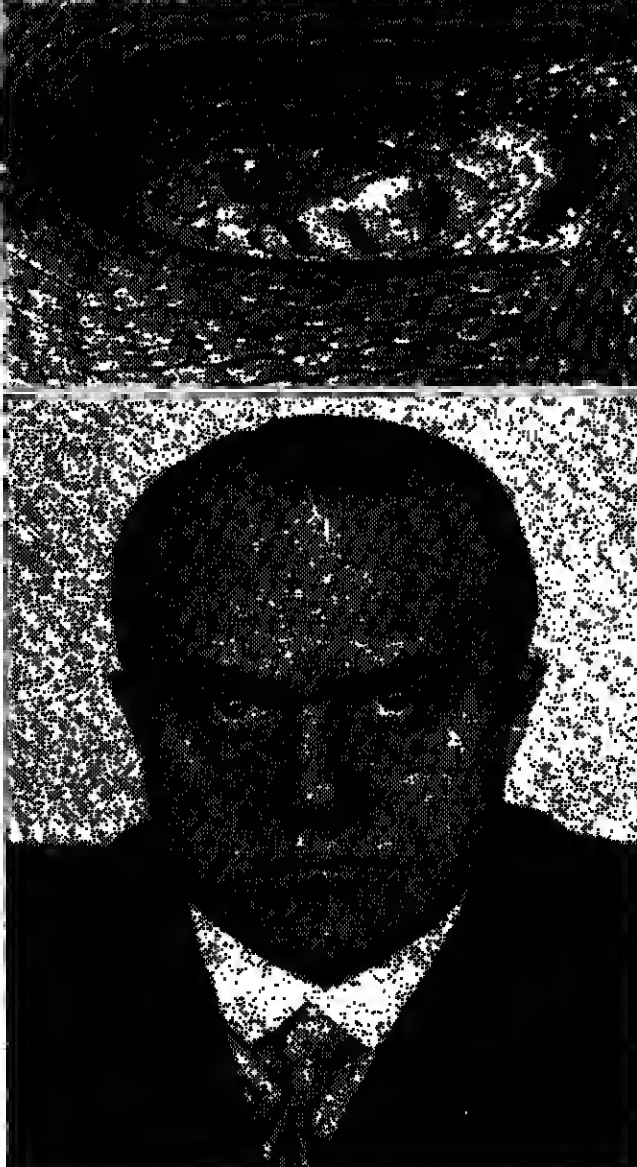
CANADA

Montreal
Canadian Centre for Architecture, tel: (514) 939-7000. To Sept. 25: "The Palladian Festival: Lord Burlington and His Villa and Gardens at Chiswick." Features designs by Palladio and Inigo Jones, drawings by Burlington and garden studies by Kent, showing the revival of Palladian influence on English architecture in the 18th century.

Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, tel: (514) 285-1500. To Sept. 11: "Jim Dine: Desires de la Glyptothèque." About 60 drawings inspired by the Greek and Roman sculptures of the Glyptothek in Munich and created between 1987 and 1990.

DENMARK

Humblybak
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: (42) 19-07-19, open daily. To Oct. 22: "From Van Gogh to Gerhard Richter: Major Works from the Museum Folkwang Collection in Essen." A view of the history of modern art with paintings from classics such as van Gogh, Munch, Matisse to recent German and American artists. The paintings are supplemented by a selection of



Photographs of a viper (1926) and of Max Beckmann (1930), shown at the Louisiana Museum in Denmark.

drawings, watercolors and photographs.

FRANCE

L'Atelier de la Sorbonne
Hôtel de Clugnot, tel: 90-36-17-17, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Oct. 30: "Les Bords de l'Escaut aux Fives de la Sorbonne: Les Modernes du Réalisme à l'Expressionnisme 1880-1940." Works by Flemish painters, ranging from Realism to Symbolism, Fauvism and Abstractionism, including paintings by Louis Artan, James Ensor, Theo van Rysselberghe, Constant Permeke and Victor Servranckx.

Paris
Centre Georges Pompidou, tel: 44-78-12-35, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Oct. 3: "Joseph Beuys." Drawings, objects, sculptures and more than 70 installations.

Centre National de la Photographie, tel: 53-78-12-32, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To July 31: "Felix Beato et l'Ecole de Yokohama, 1868-1877." Photographs taken during the 15 years the Italian-born photographer spent in Japan in the second half of 19th century.

Grand Palais, tel: 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Aug. 28: "Impressionnisme: Les Origines, 1859-1889." Focuses on the influences that led young painters such as Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, Manet and Caillebotte to Impressionism.

Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Oct. 22: "Impressionnisme: Les Origines, 1859-1889." Focuses on the influences that led young painters such as Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, Manet and Caillebotte to Impressionism.

GERMANY

Bonn
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, tel: (228) 9171-200. Continuing/To Oct. 16: "Europa, Europa: Das Jahrhundert der Avantgarde in Mittel- und Osteuropa." A multi-disciplinary exhibition of 700 works by 200 painters and sculptors from the former German countries.

ITALY

Venice
Palazzo Grassi, tel: (41) 522-1375. Continuing/To Nov. 6: "Grandi Maestri - La Rappresentazione dell'Architettura." Features 30 architectural models built during the 15th and 16th centuries.

JAPAN

Chiba
Nippon Convention Center, tel: (43) 269-00-01. Continuing/To Aug. 31: "The Smithsonian's American Art Museum: American history and culture from the influence of the frontier to American contributions in science and technology."

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum, tel: 20-570-52-00, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 9: "Van Gogh's Self-Portraits from 1885-1887."

PORTUGAL

Lisbon
Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, tel: 397-8001, closed Mondays. To Aug. 15: "As Tapações de Bosch ou o Elerno Retorno." Focusing on Hieronymus Bosch's triptych "The Temptation of St. Anthony," the exhibition features works by Arcimboldo, Dürer, Moreau and Dalí, in which the artist explored the thematic variations and the symbols of his time.

RUSSIA

Moscow
Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts, tel: 203-69-74. Continuing/To Sept. 9: "Art Collections of the Archangeloskaya Museum." Paintings, furniture, books and porcelain selected from the 40,000 items usually exhibited at the Archangel Museum, formerly the estate of the Yussupov family.

SINGAPORE

National Museum, tel: 332-3656, closed Mondays. To Nov. 13: "Alankara: 5,000 Years of India." This exhibition, which covers the period 3000 B.C. to 1900 A.D., includes stone, bronze and terracotta images of deities, paintings of court life, everyday life and nature, jewelry and other examples of decorative art on loan from the National Museum, New Delhi, Singapore institutions and private collectors.

SWEDEN

Stockholm
Kulturhuset, tel: (8) 24-23-22, open daily. Continuing/To Aug. 28: "Leonardo da Vinci." In addition to models, drawings, facsimiles, manuscripts and paintings, including

UNITED STATES

Chicago
Art Institute, tel: (312) 443-3600, open daily. To Oct. 16: "Goya, Truth and Fantasy. The Cabinet Pictures, Sketches and Miniatures." 100 small-scale works, including surviving oil paintings produced for the Royal Tapestry Factory, sketches for altarpieces and many portraits and self-portraits.

Fort Worth
Kimbell Art Museum, tel: (817) 332-8451, open daily. Continuing/To Aug. 14: "Impressionist Mas-

terpieces from the Barnes Collection: Cézanne to Matisse." 80 French impressionist, postimpressionist and early modern paintings from the collection of Dr. Albert C. Barnes (1872-1951). Includes paintings by Renoir, Cézanne, van Gogh, Seurat, Monet, and Picasso.

Malibu
The J. Paul Getty Museum, tel: (310) 459-76-11, closed Mondays. To Sept. 4: "André Kertész: A Centennial Tribute." Celebrates the centenary of the birth of the photographer and traces his 50-year career with 50 photographs covering his years in his native Hungary, his involvement with Paris artists and his life in New York after 1936.

San Francisco
The de Young Museum, tel: (415) 775-2800, open daily. To Oct. 2: "The de Young Museum: A Centennial Tribute." Celebrates the centenary of the birth of the photographer and traces his 50-year career with 50 photographs covering his years in his native Hungary, his involvement with Paris artists and his life in New York after 1936.

closed Mondays. To Nov. 13: "Alankara: 5,000 Years of India." This exhibition, which covers the period 3000 B.C. to 1900 A.D., includes stone, bronze and terracotta images of deities, paintings of court life, everyday life and nature, jewelry and other examples of decorative art on loan from the National Museum, New Delhi, Singapore institutions and private collectors.

SWITZERLAND
Geneva
Musée Barber-Mueller, tel: (22) 312-02-70, open daily. To Aug. 30: "Arts Royaux du Cameroun." Statues, doors, seats and vessels from western Cameroon.

Moscow
Kulturhuset, tel: (8) 24-23-22, open daily. Continuing/To Aug. 28: "Leonardo da Vinci." In addition to models, drawings, facsimiles, manuscripts and paintings, including

"Lady with an Ermine," a number of multi-media kiosks enable the visitor to delve into Renaissance thinking, the life of Leonardo and the versatility of the man.

SAME-SEX UNIONS IN PREMODERN EUROPE

By John Boswell. 412 pages. \$25. Villard.

Reviewed by Camille Paglia

IN 1980, John Boswell came to attention with a long scholarly book, "Christianity, Social Tolerance, and Homosexuality: Gay People in Western Europe from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Fourteenth Century," which won the American Book Award. Even those who did not read it may have been aware of the controversy over the appearance of the contemporary word "gay" in a book about the Middle Ages, a usage criticized by some as anachronistic and tendentious.

As the first openly gay professor to win tenure at an Ivy League university, Boswell made history. Many substantive questions raised about his work have been eclipsed by his general celebrity in a period when gay studies began to enter college curricula. Since his big book, Boswell has been awarded the A. Whitney Griswold Professorship of History, as well as chairmanship of the history department at Yale.

In his new book, Boswell,

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Karl Heinz Zimmermann, general manager of Munich's Hotel Rafael, is reading "Gal-Jin" by James Clavell. "I lived and worked in Asia for many years, and I have a Japanese wife. The description of expatriate life in Yokohama in the 1830s gives a fascinating perspective on what it's like to be an expat in Japan today." (John Brunton, IHT)

abandons his earlier reliance on the word "gay." This retreat has scarcely been noticed in the extraordinary notoriety the book has inspired even before publication. Boswell's thesis — that homosexual marriages were sanctioned and routinely conducted by the medieval Catholic Church — was aired on network television in the United States, and publicized in the *Donesbury* comic strip and in a full page of a major magazine.

Evaluation of serious academic books does not normally occur in such an atmosphere of highly politicized pressure. Boswell states that "Same-Sex Unions" is directed toward "readers with no particular expertise in any of the specialties" in which he claims "mastery."

But no one without special knowledge could be expected to absorb, or even comfortably read, a text so crumpled with labyrinthine footnotes and ostentatiously untranslated extracts from ancient Greek and Old Church Slavonic.

The credibility of Boswell's book rests on three points. First is the authenticity of the medieval manuscripts containing the disputed liturgies, to whose existence in European archives Boswell says he was alerted by a correspondent who professes not to be named. Second is the accuracy of translation of those manuscripts. Third is the interpretation of the texts.

I have no reason to doubt issues one and two. I also accept his claim of fluency in many

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal South landed in four spades after West opened with four diamonds and North doubled. The opening lead of the diamond king was won with the ace, and South was relieved to see East follow suit. She cashed the spade ace and led the seven.

She decided that East was unlikely to have five trumps, because with that holding she might well have doubled four spades or split her honors. So she put up the king, hoping to collect an honor on her left, and was disappointed when West discarded.

She cashed four heart winners, discarded her remaining diamond, reaching this ending:

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South 4♦ Pass Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond king.

languages. However, in my opinion, this book, like "Christianity, Social Tolerance, and Homosexuality," demonstrates that Boswell lacks advanced skills in several major areas, notably intellectual history and textual analysis. The embattled complexities of medieval theology and the ambiguous nuances of language and metaphor familiar to us from great literature seem beyond his grasp. Speculative reasoning is not his strong suit.

Boswell argues that homosexual marriages of some kind were widely accepted in classical antiquity and that the medieval church simply continued the pagan practice. But his weak, disorganized and anecdotal material on Greek and Roman culture never proves such marriages existed outside the imperial Roman smart set, whose cynical "dolce vita" decadence he does not see.

Insisting that heterosexual marriage had no prestige and was "primarily a property arrangement" in antiquity, he repeatedly portrays Achilles and Patroclus as lovers (a Hellenistic fantasy not in Homer), while shockingly never mentioning Odysseus and Penelope, one of the most famous marital bonds in literary history.

The question of pagan survivals in Christianity is a fascinating one, but Boswell neglects the most obvious facts critical for his larger argument. Gnosticism and Neoplatonism are never dealt with. Addressing the ambivalent Judeo-Christian attitude toward sexuality, he shows no understanding of basic philosophical problems of body and soul, matter and spirit.

Boswell's treatment of the Middle Ages, ostensibly his specialty, is strangely unimpressive. The subliminal sexual tension and process of sublimation in asceticism and monasticism, also prominent in Asian religions, are never honestly examined.

Camille Paglia, professor of humanities at the University of the Arts in Philadelphia, and the author of "Sexual Personae," and the forthcoming "Vamps and Tramps," wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

Walking to Goma, An Endless Line

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire—Death struck Thursday with a vengeance. More than 800 dead, many wrapped in straw mats or pieces of cloth, lay along a 5-kilometer (3-mile) stretch of road from the center of Goma to Muni.

At Muni, a small boy walked barefoot across the volcanic rock carrying a bundle in his outstretched arms. Wrapped inside the dirty piece of cloth was his little sister.

As he lay gently on the rock, a few tears running down his face, two men carried a woman in a blue and yellow striped shirt and pleated skirt by the arms and legs. They dropped her on the rocks—along with the other bodies.

A man sprayed the bodies with a disinfectant. Volunteers wearing gauze masks picked the bodies off the ground and heaved them into pickups. There were not enough trucks. A dump truck arrived. It was quickly filled.

A little girl in a pink dress with curly black hair, who was seen Wednesday sitting alone beside her dead mother, was still at the camp Thursday. But no longer alone. She sat with two other tiny girls. No one knew who they were or where their mothers were.

"We can't do anything. I am afraid. They just die and die and die, and they keep coming and coming," said Dr. Florence Parent, of the international relief organization, Doctors Without Borders, as she tried to move among a thick congestion of people lying on the ground at Muni.

Laboratory tests have confirmed that cholera is the killer. The fortunate stricken had a relative or friend standing over them, holding a saline solution that dripped through a tube into their arms. "We can't cope," said Dr. Parent.

That is what relief workers were saying even before the outbreak of cholera. Now, they say that the world's armies must come. To fight another humanitarian war, as they did for the Kurds who fled Saddam Hussein in 1991.

"It is an overwhelming task that cannot be responded to with traditional methods," said Filippo Grandi, head of an emergency team that has been sent to Rwanda. "It will have to involve military contingents."

The arrival of nearly a million refugees in less than a week is the greatest refugee migration in such a short period that the relief community has ever faced.

In addition, the refugees have arrived in an area where there are few suitable sites for camps and very little water. Logistical obstacles increase the nightmares for the relief community; the airport has only one runway and it is already beginning to crack under the weight of the French military planes and the few cargo jets that have arrived with relief supplies.

"It is discouraging that all we have been able to accomplish so far is move people to sites," Mr. Grandi said. And that is far from a success at this point.

After more than a week, the columns of walking refugees move unbroken for more than 30 kilometers along the road north, out of Goma.

Deputies Back Santer as EU Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament narrowly approved the nomination of Luxembourg's prime minister as the European Union's new chief executive on Thursday, averting a crisis with the Union's national governments.

The assembly voted 260 to 238 to support Jacques Santer's nomination for the European Commission job, with 23 abstentions.

"I think that the European Parliament has shown itself worthy of the powers that have been given to it," Mr. Santer said with apparent relief just after the vote.

But during the debate on his nomination, many deputies questioned Mr. Santer's fitness to step into the job, now occupied by Jacques Delors of France.

A Dutch Liberal, Gijb de Vries, described the nominee as "a man of the past," and a Belgian Socialist, Raymond Dury, said Mr. Santer had been offered "a poisoned chalice" by the major powers that proposed him.

Parliament's lukewarm endorsement of Mr. Santer ended a chapter of uncertainty in Union politics that began with Britain's veto of Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium as Mr. Delors's successor.

Pauline Green of Britain, leader of the Socialist group, the biggest in the 567-member Parliament, said the German presidency should have consulted the assembly after Britain vetoed Mr. Dehaene.

Accusing the Council of Ministers of engaging in only stage-managed consultation with Parliament, she said: "If there is a crisis of confidence, it belongs fairly and squarely at the door of the council."

That veto, imposed against the 11 other member-states at last month's Union summit on the Greek island of Corfu, led to a hectic round of political consultations to see who else could command a consensus.

Mr. Santer was nominated by a special EU summit meeting in Brussels July 15, but many European members of Parliament



Jacques Delors, left, talking with his successor as EU chief executive, Jacques Santer.

were unhappy with the procedure, from the behind-the-scenes bargaining to the feeling that Mr. Santer's nomination represented a lowest common denominator.

"I'm a common denominator, of course, because I was chosen by the 12," Mr. Santer, 57, said at a news conference. "If I'm the lowest, I don't know."

"You have to judge me on my actions," he added. The vote Thursday was not binding. In December, the Parliament will vote to accept or reject the entire 17-member European Commission, including the chief executive.

Mr. Santer said he would try to win over those who were skeptical about him.

"Of course it's not an easy task," he said, "but I will do this with my customary obstinacy and determination." He described his motto as: "Not too strong on formality but tough when it comes to action."

The suspense about the outcome of the vote was pushed to the limit by a last-minute check that voting machines were working.

The Christian Democratic group, second largest in the assembly, mustered all but 5 of its 157 deputies for an endorsement of Mr. Santer, a fellow party member.

The Socialists, Parliament's biggest group, were divided, with mainly British, German and French Socialists voting against Mr. Santer, but the

Spanish, Portuguese and Greeks voting in favor.

Two-thirds of the Liberals opposed Mr. Santer, as did the Greens and the Communists.

The nominee earlier presented to the body a broad view of the priorities the commission would follow under his leadership over the next five years. His term begins in January.

He said the EU must reconquer public opinion to persuade citizens that European integration is an unavoidable necessity. And he said that the integration process needed a new stimulus. Another priority would be to generate economic growth, without which, he said, endemic unemployment "will never be eradicated."

(AP, Reuters)

U.S. and Seoul Vow Again to Aid North If It Ends A-Plans

Reuters

SEOUL — The United States and South Korea, seeking a formula for dealing with the new North Korean leadership, renewed on Thursday an offer of economic assistance and diplomatic help if Pyongyang drops any nuclear arms program, Seoul officials said.

The conciliatory remarks came a day after Seoul had denounced North Korea's late president, Kim Il Sung, as a war criminal.

In response, Pyongyang called the South's criticism a "declaration of war." But analysts played down the war of words.

The offer of help came at the end of a meeting in Seoul between Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Gallucci and the Foreign Minister, Han Sung Joo, their first since Mr. Kim's son, Kim Jong Il, assumed power.

The two countries said they would "actively assist" Pyongyang in upgrading its nuclear reactor for energy purposes if it gave up any nuclear arms ambitions, a Foreign Ministry official said.

They confirmed that to resolve the nuclear issue completely, "nuclear transparency present and future should be guaranteed, and the truth behind past nuclear activities should be clarified," said the South's official for nuclear affairs, Kim Sam Hoon.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Gallucci and Mr. Han had affirmed that Pyongyang should freeze its nuclear program if it wanted to carry forward its high-level talks with the United States in Geneva, which were suspended after the death of Kim Il Sung.

[U.S. and North Korea negotiators agreed "in principle" Thursday on a date to resume talks on the North's nuclear program, the White House announced, according to The Associated Press. The press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said the agreement was reached between negotiators in New York. They will turn to their governments to confirm the date, which will then be announced.]

Mr. Gallucci, the chief U.S. delegate to the talks, came to Seoul to start a series of meetings with officials in four nations aimed at charting strategy on dealing with the new leadership in North Korea.

He is to visit Japan, China and Russia this month. While Mr. Gallucci was talking in Seoul, North Korea denounced Prime Minister Lee Yung Dug's assertion that Kim Il Sung had started the Korean War in 1950 and with that act of aggression prolonged the split of the Korean Peninsula.

"The reckless words are not merely a slanderous remark against us but an official declaration of war," the North Korean statement said.

South Korean analysts were not disturbed.

"Such a response is well expected and does not amount to a change in Pyongyang's policy," said Yu Suk Ryul, a director-general at the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

"I don't think it will have any impact on U.S.-North Korean talks or even inter-Korean relations in broad terms."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Gallucci and Mr. Han had reaffirmed the necessity to coordinate policy to help end North Korea's isolation in the world community.

Both nations are prepared to bear some "financial or other burden" to convert North Korea's graphite atomic reactors to safer light-water systems, he said, adding that their policy on North Korean nuclear issues remains unchanged despite Kim Il Sung's death.

Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hong Koo of South Korea told Mr. Gallucci the North-South presidential summit meeting planned before Kim Il Sung's death was still on in principle, even though it had been postponed.

In North Korea on Wednesday, the ruling elite publicly swore allegiance to Kim Jong Il, who is 52.

At a huge rally in the heart of Pyongyang, representatives of the Communist Party, government, military and social groups called him their new leader and pledged unity behind him.

BOSNIA: Serbs Seek More Talks

Continued from Page 1

quire them to give up 30 percent of the territory they now hold. The declaration remained a secret until Thursday when the Reuters news agency obtained a copy of it in Geneva, where the warring parties were meeting to deliver their responses to representatives of the Contact Group.

The Bosnian Serbs' stand provoked signs of an emerging rift within the Contact Group, with the United States, Germany and France all indicating it was unacceptable while the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozirev, called it "radical positive" and "not devoid of logic." Creating such a rift is thought to be one of the primary objectives of the Bosnian Serbs at this stage.

In Paris, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said the Bosnian Serb reply was "not acceptable," and that there could be no further negotiations before the foreign ministers of the Contact Group meet July 30 to decide what action to take next.

The five Contact Group governments have threatened to tighten sanctions on Serbia, the main military and political supporter of the Bosnian Serbs, and to lift the arms embargo on the Muslim-Croat federation if the Bosnian Serbs refused to go along with the plan.

In Bonn, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said the Bosnian Serb response was "disappointing" and would have to be judged as saying "no" unless there was a change before the meeting of the foreign ministers.

But in Moscow, the deputy Foreign Minister spokesman, Mikhail Demarin, said Russia would insist on further negotiations with the Bosnian Serbs' leadership before that meeting "to better understand what their preoccupations are and allow them to better explain their point of view."

The Russians appear to be supporting the Bosnian Serbs' strategy of prolonging the negotiations in order to avoid additional punitive measures either on the Bosnian Serbs or Serbia.

The Bosnian Serbs made clear in their declaration that their view of a final peace settlement is substantially different from that of the Contact Group as well as of the Muslim-Croat federation.

The declaration began by referring to "the former Bosnia-Herzegovina" and stating that there are already "two states" in existence, the self-proclaimed Republic of Srpska and the Muslim-Croat federation.

The Bosnian Serbs also said that until six additional issues were resolved as part of an overall peace package they would make no decision on the Contact Group's proposal for the partition of Bosnia.

Among the issues the Bosnian Serbs want to resolve are their share of the capital city, Sarajevo, that is scheduled to remain under United Nations administration for two years; access to the sea for their republic; details of the cessation of hostilities and how the whole plan would be implemented.

They also said they wanted to negotiate first "constitutional arrangements," an apparent reference to the legal status of the Bosnian Serb republic and whether it will be allowed to join in a confederation with Serbia, as the Muslim-Croat federation plans to do with Croatia.

As for the partition map presented by the Contact Group, the Bosnian Serb declaration said "further work is required," although the proposed borders could serve "in considerable measure as a basis for further negotiations."

After further talks on all these issues, it said, "the Republic of Srpska shall be deciding on the complete peace plan."

RACE: Blacks Press for Equality

Continued from Page 1

company recorded a 70 percent increase in days lost to strikes in the second quarter of this year, compared with the same period a year ago.

The most visible strike recently was a salary and working-conditions dispute between 350-a-week black clerks and Pies in Pay, one of the nation's largest supermarket chains. When stick-wielding strikers threatened shoppers and managers at several stores, the new government sent in the police, who used rubber bullets to disperse strikers and injured more than 200 of them.

The white business establishment was relieved at the show of force; it was almost as if the new government had passed an initiation rite in maintaining public order. Conversely, the black labor union movement felt betrayed. Though President Nelson Mandela has mended fences with black unions, the relationship between old allies seems likely to remain a difficult one.

As telling as the action has been inside supermarkets, the more symbolic labor unrest of the post-apartheid era has been in the mines, which have been the primary source of this country's wealth for the past century.

Race relations in South Africa's gold mines are both a microcosm and a caricature of the larger society. More than 85 percent of skilled miners are white, and they earn, on average, roughly 10 times the salary of unskilled mine laborers, virtually all of whom are black.

A 1911 statute that made it illegal for mining companies to award skilled miners' certificates to blacks was taken off the

books in 1988. Since then about a quarter of all new blasting certificates have gone to non-whites—too many, say whites, who worry about declining standards and job competition, and too few, say blacks, who worry about tokenism.

It has always been the custom in South African mines to allow the skilled miners—the whites—to go to the head of the line for elevators at the end of their shifts.

But the ritual is an inevitable source of friction at the end of long hours in stifling conditions. "You sometimes have to wait an hour or more," said Kenneth Buda, a black mine laborer. "And it makes you mad when the whites go in front."

Sporadic incidents have flared over the years, and some major mining houses have halted the practice.

Last month a group of black workers at one Gold Field mine prevented whites from boarding elevators. Punches flew, and a standoff lasted several hours.

The next day 183 white miners who belong to the all-white Mineworkers' Union staged a brief walkout, claiming it was not safe for them to go underground.

Several other stabbings and beatings have occurred, with blood spilled on both sides of the color line.

"The thing we fear most with the coming of South Africa's big political change is a breakdown of discipline," said Flip Buys, organizing secretary of the white union, which represents about 20,000 skilled miners. "You can't run a mine in an atmosphere where a boss says one thing and a worker says, 'I have my rights. You can't make me do that.'"

The Comet Show on Jupiter May Last for Several Weeks

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As the spectacular show caused by comet fragments striking Jupiter's pockmarked face continued, some scientists now say that more fragments of the comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 will be hitting Jupiter for several weeks.

As many as five huge impact scars at a time have come into view on Jupiter's face in recent days. Besides drilling great holes in Jupiter's upper atmosphere, comet fragments hitting the planet sparked a shimmering display of auroral light, as electrically charged particles created by the impacts interacted with the atmosphere. Although there are frequent auroral discharges on Jupiter, the light from the current one can be seen by even small telescopes.

Contrary to earlier predictions, the show may not completely end Friday, when the last big fragment of the comet is to slam into Jupiter.

Three of the astrophysicists who have been calculating the fate of the comet since it was discovered last year, Zdenek Sekanina, Paul W. Chodas and Donald K. Yeomans, all of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, predicted that a storm of cometary impacts would continue to hit Jupiter until the end of September.

None of the comet fragments due to hit Jupiter after Friday were expected to be as large as those now churning up the planet's atmosphere, they said.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory team also had good news for sky watchers, both professional and amateur: Any impacts between next Wednesday and Sept. 22 will be on the side of Jupiter facing the Earth, and will be able to be observed directly.

BOMB: Smithsonian Is Challenged

Continued from Page 1

advisers to scrutinize the script. Some of their recommendations were accepted. Many were not. Even the outgoing Smithsonian secretary, Robert McC. Adams, raised concerns about balance.

"The overall impression, even from this revised script," said Mr. Hallion, "is that the Japanese, despite 15 years of aggression, atrocities and brutality, were the victims. The curators who wrote the script are still pushing the thesis that the atomic bomb shouldn't have been dropped."

"We don't do things to raise controversy," said the museum director. "This has been a very painful sort of experience."

To most Americans then, the atomic bomb posed no great moral dilemma. They rejoiced at the swiftness of Japan's unconditional surrender without the cost in lives of an invasion, particularly after the bloody battle of Okinawa. In their minds, it was all quite simple: Japan was the aggressor, an island nation of unyielding fanatics and anything to end the war without having to invade Japan was worth it.

Military planners estimated upwards of 800,000 American casualties would have resulted from an invasion of Japan.

Last month the Smithsonian issued its second and latest exhibit script, dated May 31 and described as a finished product.

As recently as April, Mr. Harwit noted in a memo, "We do have a lack of balance and much of the criticism leveled against us is understandable." He appointed a new team of

Han Xu Is Dead at 70, Chinese Expert on U.S.

By Seth Faison

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Han Xu, 70, a senior Chinese diplomat whose lifelong association with the United States included a four-year tour as ambassador to Washington in the 1980s, died Tuesday in Beijing of cancer, the official New China News Agency reported.

Mr. Han's career was long intertwined with Chinese-American relations. He helped rescue downed American fighter pilots in World War II. He played a key role in President Richard Nixon's groundbreaking 1972 trip to Beijing, and, finally, he was one of China's main spokesmen to the United States after the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989.

Gregarious and fluent in English, he became so popular in Washington that when he was recalled from a 1973-79 tour as the deputy head of the Chinese Liaison Office, 30 members of Congress gave him a farewell party.

"He was vivacious, charming and tough," said Michel C. Oksenberg, who worked with him during the negotiations that preceded China's normalization of relations with the United States in 1979.

Like many other successful members of China's Foreign Ministry, Mr. Han came from an elite background. His father was a judge in the high court of the Nationalist government, which was defeated and driven to Taiwan in 1949.

Born in Beijing in 1924, Mr. Han went to select schools, and his education included a heavy dose of traditional Chinese painting, for which he retained a passion throughout his life.

He attended Yanjing University in Beijing, joining a Communist movement that brought him into contact with Zhou Enlai, later prime minister.

He once told an interviewer that he had saved currency notes signed by the American pilots he helped rescue.

After the Communist victory, he rose through the ranks of the Foreign Ministry, serving as a counselor in the Chinese Embassy in Moscow in 1964-65.

He became head of the ministry's Protocol Office, a position of importance in a country where protocol was supreme, shortly before China's reconciliation with the United States.

In 1974-75, Mr. Han's job brought him in contact with another American he would work with over the years, George Bush, who headed the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing.

"Han Xu was an outstanding representative of China," Mr. Bush said Wednesday. "Barbara and I knew him well when Xu was chief of protocol. He represented his country with great dignity and honor."

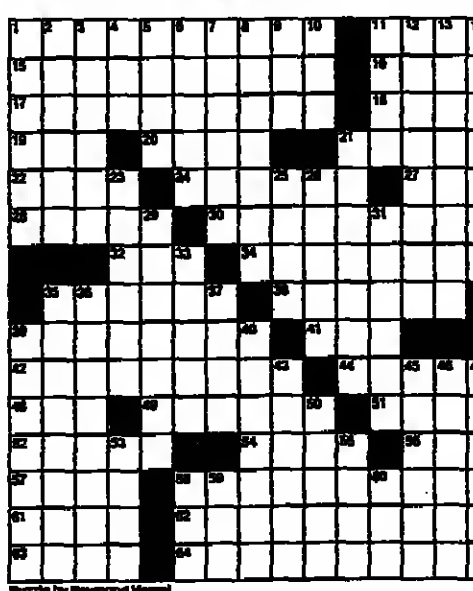
He was really outstanding in his appreciation of all our problems," said John Holdridge, former assistant secretary of state for East Asia and the Pacific, who met Mr. Han in Beijing. "And he was very adept at making his government's positions understandable to us."

E. Frederic Morrow, 88, Black Aide to Eisenhower. NEW YORK (NYT) — E. Frederic Morrow, a retired banker, author and executive assistant to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, died Tuesday of complications of a stroke at Mount Sinai Hospital in Manhattan. He was 88 and lived in Manhattan.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Grinder
 - Magistrate in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"
 - Sultry star of "A Man and a Woman"
 - Western wail
 - Crying, with "after"
 - Shake, in a way
 - 111 abbr.
 - Splitter group
 - Brown beggers?
 - Old Portuguese coins
 - Pet nickname
 - Dockworkers' grp.
 - Postman's challenges
 - 1981 Rolling Stones hit
 - Short-bodied dog

- DOWN**
- Print media
 - Carline's coat
 - Richest TV buddy
 - Shot or well follower
 - Sevenses (out)
 - Stand up, in dialect
 - Wakes primarily
 - Look like
 - Dawson of football
 - Part of a journey
 - 1973 hit "Know"
 - Most sluggish
 - Sheer
 - Gals
 - Overstuffed
 - Half a coin motto
 - Type of tank
 - Like some reviews
 - Kirkuk denizen
 - Scraps
 - Cat cries
 - Los — Calif.
 - Enraptured
 - Swollen
 - Chief's protector
 - Passage of poetry or music



MARKET DIARY

Earnings Reports Shake Up Equities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Wall Street turned in a mixed performance Thursday as positive second-quarter earnings reports were tempered by companies that failed to meet expectations and by some lingering inflation concerns.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 5.18 points, at 3,752.45, while declining stocks

U.S. Stocks

outnumbered gainers by an 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

In the bond market, trading was choppy as investors digested prospects for the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates soon to stop inflation from accelerating.

The price of the 30-year Treasury bond was little changed, edging up 1/32 point to 84 28/32, but prices of shorter-maturity notes and bills fell. The anti-inflation expectations were more important for the longer-maturity issues, while the short end of the market was affected by the immediate interest-rate picture.

The yield on the long bond was steady at 7.54 percent, but the yield on 10-year notes rose to 7.25 percent from 7.23 percent

Wednesday and the yield on three-year notes jumped to 6.38 percent from 6.34 percent.

IBM was the most actively traded Big Board stock, jumping 6 1/4 to 62 1/2 after reporting second-quarter earnings that doubled analysts' expectations.

"The market today is one stock — IBM," said Lawrence Rice, chief market strategist at Josephthal Lyon & Ross in New York. "That is the story of the day and the story of the week."

The Dow's gain would have been greater had United Technologies not reported worse-than-expected profits that sent the defense contractor's stock down 3 1/4 to 62 1/2.

Johnson & Johnson rose 1 1/4 to 46 1/4 after a Merrill Lynch analyst raised his recommendation on the maker of health-care products to above average from neutral in the intermediate term and to buy from neutral over the long term. The company reported strong earnings this week.

In over-the-counter trading, Integrated Device Technology dropped 7 1/16 to 18 1/4 after the computer chipmaker's cautious outlook for its financial second quarter eclipsed first-quarter results that increased threefold. (AP, Bloomberg)

SIGNS: Directions Are Correct

Continued from Page 9

in the country, on Thursday raised its forecast for 1994 growth in the West German economy to 1.5 percent. Previously, the bearish institute had said the economy would probably shrink.

DIW now predicts that the pan-German economy will grow by 2.0 percent this year and by 2.0 percent in 1995.

The Bundesbank's actions were in character for an institution known for its independence and inertia. After years of telling markets that rapidly expanding M-3 was a strong warning of strong inflation to come, few observers expected the Bundesbank to turn around and say M-3 was irrelevant.

Indeed, Mr. Tietmeyer and other Bundesbank governors said that M-3, which includes

cash in circulation, sight deposits, time deposits under four years and most savings accounts, remains their guide of choice.

"Our M-3 goal contains an element of German stability-mindedness," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

When M3 becomes distorted by special factors that in themselves do not forebode or fuel inflation, however, the Bundesbank takes lots of other indicators into consideration, he said.

"As long as the other things tell us we're going in the right direction," the Bundesbank is not as bothered by an M-3 overshoot, he added.

The M-3 target has been overshoot for the last two years. The Bundesbank last cut its discount and Lombard rates on May 13.

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Via Associated Press July 21

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

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Dow Jones Averages

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Comp 1995.10 1995.10 1982.12 1982.12 -1.32

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High Low Last Chg.

SP 100 431.12 431.38 428.22 -1.44

SP 500 453.22 453.18 450.22 -1.44

Indus 3752.45 3744.10 3714.44 3722.45 -5.18

Trans 1825.54 1825.54 1812.12 1812.12 -1.32

Comp 1995.10 1995.10 1982.12 1982.12 -1.32

High Low Last Chg.

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High Low Last Chg.

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High Low Last Chg.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

July 21

High Low Last Settle Chg.

ALUMINUM (LME) 150.00 150.00 149.00 149.00 -0.10

COPPER (LME) 250.00 250.00 249.00 249.00 -0.10

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Wellcome Posts Higher Profit, But Stock Falls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Wellcome PLC on Thursday reported higher sales and profit for the 10 months ended June 30, led by a strong performance by its herpes drug Zovirax, but its stock dropped as the results fell short of expectations.

Analysts said the pharmaceutical company's shares also were hurt by the fading of prospects for a takeover bid. John Robb, chairman and chief executive, said recent speculation about a possible merger or takeover was "very wide of the mark."

In addition, the company said doctors were still shunning its AIDS treatment Retrovir, or AZT, because of controversy about its use in treating patients at an early stage of infection.

Wellcome said profit before tax and exceptional items rose 12 percent from a year earlier, to £46 million (\$846 million), but the market had been looking for earnings of £550 million to £600 million. The company also took a larger-than-expected exceptional charge of £58 million to cover reorganization costs.

The company disclosed 10-month results because it is changing its year-end to Dec. 31 from Feb. 28. It previously announced results for the six months ended in February.

Wellcome's stock, however, ended 7 pence lower at 606, rallying late in the day after being down as much as 17.

Mr. Robb said sales of Zovirax were up 15 percent in March through June, excluding gains from currency translations. In the United States, sales were up 27 percent.

But Retrovir sales fell 15 percent, hit by the findings of a British-French study that questioned the drug's use in patients diagnosed as having the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome who had not yet shown symptoms of AIDS.

The commission is expected to approve the French plan Wednesday.

Could British Tradition Change? High-Priced Retail Banks Are Aghast at the Thought

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Do consumers care what their banks charge them for their loans and pay them for their deposits? Surprisingly, in Britain the answer has long been no.

"It is traditionally a marketplace that has been all about loyalty and long-term relationships," said Graham Wallace, a spokesman for TSB Bank PLC. "It has long been inertia among consumers that has dictated a certain lack of price competition."

But suddenly, those old and highly profitable assumptions are looking feeble. While Britain's largest banks are widely expected to report spectacular gains in first-half earnings at the beginning of next week, a chill wind has churned up. There is growing fear that price-cutting and special-offer competition will at last come to British retail banking.

"In the past, U.K. consumers have been willing to pay enormous costs," said Chris Williams, an analyst at Fox-Pitt Kelton. For example, banks in Britain charge up to 18.4 percent in interest on checking-account overdrafts, while U.S. banks charge half that, he said.

Such hefty charges are "unsustainable" in a banking market presently awash in capacity and singularly lacking in loan growth.

What started tongues wagging was a salvo fired this month by Abbey National PLC, the building-society-turned-bank. It slashed its interest rate charge on overdrafts from 18 percent to just under 10 percent. It was a move quickly copied by a number of building societies, which are similar to American savings and loan associations.

While such moves were dismissed by the major banks as loss leaders thrown up by marginal players in those types of accounts, Wednesday's move by Midland Bank PLC was a horse of a different color. Midland, a unit of HSBC Holdings, said it

was offering what amounted to a summer sale on loans of more than £5,000 (\$7,750), shaving rates by half a percentage point until the end of September.

So far these are all marketing exercises rather than cut-throat competition, but the question is just how thin the edge on the wedge," said Hugh Pyc, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

What makes bankers and investors increasingly nervous is that no one knows

But for Britain's bankers, the tit-for-tat battle on the service front only underlines the basic problem: The banks are largely interchangeable, offering virtually identical services with virtually identical service levels. That leaves only price as a possible means to differentiate themselves.

Building societies and other financial institutions are keen to exploit that opportunity. Direct Line Insurance PLC, the Royal Bank of Scotland subsidiary that sells auto and home insurance over the telephone, this month fired its first round at the banks. It unveiled a pilot program offering mortgages one percentage point below the average bank rate. What is more, it claims it will be able to arrange a mortgage over the phone in as little as 20 minutes. "We wouldn't be doing this if we did not think that we could take quite a big share of the market," said Miranda Pount, a spokeswoman for Direct Line.

By selling its products over the phone and not through an extensive and costly branch network, Direct Line's costs are hugely below those of the traditional mortgage lenders. It was by pushing the same advantages of cost and speed that Direct Line made mincemeat of its competitors in the insurance market. In just nine years, it has become the largest car insurer in the land.

Also looming is the proposed acquisition of the Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society by Lloyds Bank. C&G's cost base, measured by its cost income ratio, is roughly two-thirds that of the big banks. As the future mortgage lending arm of Lloyds, that will translate to either fat margins on a far bigger book of mortgage lending or to the potential to cut prices and gain market share.

All these threats remain some way off, however. In the nearer term, analysts and bankers alike predicted increased competition in the form of more special offers. "Retail banking in the U.K. is a big golden goose," Mr. Pyc said. "So why kill it?"

A competitor dismissed it as an ineffective marketing ploy. "What I'm supposed to move my account to Midland in the hope that they'll make a mistake a pay me 10 pounds?"

Others emphasize error-free banking. Midland Bank recently unveiled a promotion offering customers who transfer accounts there £10 for each mistake that is made in the process. Midland says its research has shown that 8.5 million customers are dying to move their accounts and that it just wants to make the process less daunting.

What the customers of British banks really want, insists Angela Fellows, a spokeswoman for Lloyds Bank PLC, is "warm-and-cuddly treatment" from their bank's staff. To ensure that tellers smile and loan officers make eye contact, Lloyds employs "mystery shoppers" who report back to management.

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Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	2350	2400
2200	2300	2300
2100	2200	2200
2000	2100	2100
1900	2000	2000
1800	1900	1900
1700	1800	1800
1600	1700	1700
1500	1600	1600
1400	1500	1500
1300	1400	1400
1200	1300	1300
1100	1200	1200
1000	1100	1100
900	1000	1000
800	900	900
700	800	800
600	700	700
500	600	600
400	500	500
300	400	400
200	300	300
100	200	200
0	100	100

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		399.04	397.80	+0.31
Brussels Stock Index		Closed	7,475.79	
Frankfurt DAX		2,113.30	2,138.65	-1.19
Frankfurt FAZ		800.66	804.24	-0.48
Helsinki HEX		1,816.57	1,817.56	-0.05
London Financial Times 30		2,404.70	2,393.70	+0.46
London FTSE 100		3,096.30	3,077.20	+0.59
Madrid General Index		304.08	305.40	-0.43
Milan MIB		1,163.00	1,157.00	+0.52
Paris CAC 40		2,053.78	2,043.72	+0.49
Stockholm Aftersvaerden		1,885.09	1,884.85	+0.01
Vienna Stock Index		454.22	454.54	-0.07
Zurich SBS		917.28	912.81	+0.49

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Celltech Group PLC, a British biotechnology company, said Merck & Co. of the United States would pay it "double-digit" royalties plus as much as \$31.5 million (\$49 million) over five years for marketing rights to a once-a-day anti-asthma drug now being tested.
- LM Ericsson AB of Sweden and Raychem Corp. of the United States said they planned a joint venture to design, make and sell fiber-optic access networks to telecommunications companies around the world.
- France had a trade deficit of 7.57 billion francs (\$1 billion) in May, slightly narrowed from 7.81 billion francs in April, and the five-month deficit widened to 30.6 billion francs from 29.9 billion francs. In Britain, the trade gap shrank to £495 million in June from a revised £572 million in May.
- Prudential Corp., the largest British life insurer, said revenue from new premiums fell in the first half of 1994, mainly because of a weak British market for insurance products, but it described its worldwide investment-product sales as "buoyant."

E. D. & F. Man to Seek London Stock Listing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — E.D. & F. Man Group, the British commodity-trading and fund-management company, said Thursday it would seek a listing on the London Stock Exchange in late September, valuing the concern at around £450 million (\$696 million).

"The board of E.D. & F. Man believes that a listing of the group's ordinary shares will provide it with additional flexibility in the medium term to finance its planned growth," Harvey McGrath, managing director, said.

The equity issue is expected to raise £80 million and put 30 percent of the company in public hands.

Man's common-stock equity is owned by about 100 of its senior managers. "It is intended that at listing, the group's management will hold a majority of the group," Mr. McGrath said.

Around 250 million shares are expected to be issued to the current shareholders.

Mr. McGrath said that after the repayment of preference shares, £35 million to £40 million of "new money" out of the £80

million would be left to invest in commodity processing expansion and possible acquisitions in the fund-management industry.

"We are seeing huge numbers of opportunities in Eastern Europe, in say cocoa processing," said Stanley Fink, group finance director.

Man is a leading international trader in sugar, cocoa and coffee and owns British Cocoa Mills, one of the largest specialist cocoa processors in Europe.

(Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

EARNINGS: IBM, Caterpillar Post Strong 2nd-Quarter Performances

Continued from Page 9
and profit" in 1994, Caterpillar said.

The company "is firmly committed to doing whatever is necessary to continue operating our plants," Donald Fites, the chairman, said.

U.S. sales jumped to \$1.81 billion from \$1.44 billion, driven by rising demand and price increases.

Despite a weak dollar, international sales rose 23 percent, to \$1.68 billion. Results were buoyed by rising demand in Latin America and the Commonwealth of Independent

States, while sales in the Middle East region continued to drop. Sales outside the United States represented 48 percent of the total.

After years of cost-cutting, Caterpillar is having to add employees to keep up production. At the end of the second quarter, the company's headcount had risen 5.1 percent to 52,712 from 50,109 a year ago, with most of the new employees in its hourly ranks.

• AT&T Corp. said its second-quarter net income rose 12 percent, to \$1.13 billion, from \$1.01 billion a year ago, paced

by revenue increases in its financial services and equipment operations as well as a return to profitability for its computer unit, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

• McDonald's Corp. second-quarter earnings fell just short of expectations, hampered by adverse currency fluctuations and weak economies in Japan and Europe, Knight-Ridder reported from Chicago. McDonald's reported second-quarter earnings of \$565.7 million, compared with 1993's \$571.1 million, on sales of \$2.029 billion, compared with \$1.877 billion.

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Current
100	80	2.00	4.00	15.00	100	80	95
120	100	2.50	5.00	18.00	120	100	110
140	120	3.00	6.00	21.00	140	120	130
160	140	3.50	7.00	24.00	160	140	150
180	160	4.00	8.00	27.00	180	160	170
200	180	4.50	9.00	30.00	200	180	190
220	200	5.00	10.00	33.00	220	200	210
240	220	5.50	11.00	36.00	240	220	230
260	240	6.00	12.00	39.00	260	240	250
280	260	6.50	13.00	42.00	280	260	270
300	280	7.00	14.00	45.00	300	280	290
320	300	7.50	15.00	48.00	320	300	310
340	320	8.00	16.00	51.00	340	320	330
360	340	8.50	17.00	54.00	360	340	350
380	360	9.00	18.00	57.00	380	360	370
400	380	9.50	19.00	60.00	400	380	390
420	400	10.00	20.00	63.00	420	400	410
440	420	10.50	21.00	66.00	440	420	430
460	440	11.00	22.00	69.00	460	440	450
480	460	11.50	23.00	72.00	480	460	470
500	480	12.00	24.00	75.00	500	480	490
520	500	12.50	25.00	78.00	520	500	510
540	520	13.00	26.00	81.00	540	520	530
560	540	13.50	27.00	84.00	560	540	550
580	560	14.00	28.00	87.00	580	560	570
600	580	14.50	29.00	90.00	600	580	590
620	600	15.00	30.00	93.00	620	600	610
640	620	15.50	31.00	96.00	640	620	630
660	640	16.00	32.00	99.00	660	640	650
680	660	16.50	33.00	102.00	680	660	670
700	680	17.00	34.00	105.00	700	680	690
720	700	17.50	35.00	108.00	720	700	710
740	720	18.00	36.00	111.00	740	720	730
760	740	18.50	37.00	114.00	760	740	750
780	760	19.00	38.00	117.00	780	760	770
800	780	19.50	39.00	120.00	800	780	790
820	800	20.00	40.00	123.00	820	800	810
840	820	20.50	41.00	126.00	840	820	830
860	840	21.00	42.00	129.00	860	840	850
880	860	21.50	43.00	132.00	880	860	870
900	880	22.00	44.00	135.00	900	880	890
920	900	22.50	45.00	138.00	920	900	910
940	920	23.00	46.00	141.00	940	920	930
960	940	23.50	47.00	144.00	960	940	950
980	960	24.00	48.00	147.00	980	960	970
1000	980	24.50	49.00	150.00	1000	980	990

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Current	Lowest Offer	Order
100	80	2.00	4.00	15.00	100	80	95	95	100
120	100	2.50	5.00	18.00	120	100	110	110	120
140	120	3.00	6.00	21.00	140	120	130	130	140
160	140	3.50	7.00	24.00	160	140	150	150	160
180	160	4.00	8.00	27.00	180	160	170	170	180
200	180	4.50	9.00	30.00	200	180	190	190	200
220	200	5.00	10.00	33.00	220	200	210	210	220
240	220	5.50	11.00	36.00	240	220	230	230	240
260	240	6.00	12.00	39.00	260	240	250	250	260
280	260	6.50	13.00	42.00	280	260	270	270	280
300	280	7.00	14.00	45.00	300	280	290	290	300
320	300	7.50	15.00	48.00	320	300	310	310	320
340	320	8.00	16.00	51.00	340	320	330	330	340
360	340	8.50	17.00	54.00	360	340	350	350	360
380	360	9.00	18.00	57.00	380	360	370	370	380
400	380	9.50	19.00	60.00	400	380	390	390	400
420	400	10.00	20.00	63.00	420	400	410	410	420
440	420	10.50	21.00	66.00	440	420	430	430	440
460	440	11.00	22.00	69.00	460	440	450	450	460
480	460	11.50	23.00	72.00	480	460	470	470	480
500	480	12.00	24.00	75.00	500	480	490	490	500
520	500	12.50	25.00	78.00	520	500	510	510	520
540	520	13.00	26.00	81.00	540	520	530	530	540
560	540	13.50	27.00	84.00	560	540	550	550	560
580	560	14.00	28.00	87.00	580	560	570	570	580
600	580	14.50	29.00	90.00	600	580	590	590	600
620	600	15.00	30.00	93.00	620	600	610	610	620
640	620	15.50	31.00	96.00	640	620	630	630	640
660	640	16.00	32.00	99.00	660	640	650	650	660
680	660	16.50	33.00	102.00	680	660	670	670	680
700	680	17.00	34.00	105.00	700	680	690	690	700
720	700	17.50	35.00	108.00	720	700	710	710	720
740	720	18.00	36.00	111.00	740	720	730	730	740
760	740	18.50	37.00	114.00	760	740	750	750	760
780	760	19.00	38.00	117.00	780	760	770	770	780
800	780	19.50	39.00	120.00	800	780	790	790	800
820	800	20.00	40.00	123.00	820	800	810	810	820
840	820	20.50	41.00	126.00	840	820	830	830	840
860	840	21.00	42.00	129.00	860	840	850	850	860
880	860	21.50	43.00	132.00	880	860	870	870	880
900	880	22.00	44.00	135.00	900	880	890	890	900
920	900	22.50	45.00	138.00	920	900	910	910	920
940	920	23.00	46.00	141.00	940	920	930	930	940
960	940	23.50	47.00	144.00	960	940	950	950	960
980	960	24.00	48.00	147.00	980	960	970	970	980
1000	980	24.50	49.00	150.00	1000	980	990	990	1000

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

(Continued)

12 Months	Div	Yld	P/E	S: 100s	High	Low	Long	Cr
High Low Stock								
100								
101								
102								
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Imagine the following: You open the Wall Street Journal and find your company among the most reputable companies in the world. What may sound like a fairy-tale, may soon be reality. To be exact, within six months. In this time period European Investment S.A. will bring your company public on Wall Street. We will take the expense and most secure path. The experience of many years makes us experts. No one else in Europe

European Investment Corporation - Europäische Investitionsgesellschaft

**YOUR LEVEL
LOCATION
Y NEED
PRESS.**

AG - Société de Développement d'Investissement S.A.

[The page contains several columns of extremely faint, illegible printed text.]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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Name	Address
John Doe	123 Main St
Jane Smith	456 Elm St
Bob Johnson	789 Oak St

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Bank Negara Investigates United Malaysian Lending

Agence France-Press
KUALA LUMPUR — United Malaysian Banking Corp., Malaysia's fourth-largest bank, is being investigated for alleged lending irregularities, a Finance Ministry official said Thursday.

Bank Negara, the central bank, had been monitoring United Malaysian's operations for some time, said the official, requesting anonymity. Bank Negara refused to comment.

United Malaysian, which last week announced plans to seek a listing on the local bourse, is 60 percent controlled by Danuk Keramat Holdings Bhd.

Danuk Keramat is believed to have used United Malaysian to indirectly finance a 107.3 million ringgit acquisition last year of a controlling interest in George Town Holdings Bhd., a retailing

group. Banking laws prohibit financial institutions from lending to related companies.

Late on Wednesday, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad ordered an investigation and called for punitive action against those found involved in questionable loans and other alleged irregularities. "The matter should be probed by the central bank," Mr. Mahathir said in the northern state of Penang.

United Malaysian and Danuk Keramat are under the chairmanship of Mohamed Noor Yusoff, a former political secretary of Mr. Mahathir and a political ally of the deputy prime minister, Anwar Ibrahim, who is also finance minister.

Danuk Keramat, a tin-smelting company, acquired its stake in United Malaysian for 600 million ringgit (\$240 million).

According to banking sources, the probe into United Malaysian centered on the role of a lawyer and businessman, Tay Chiow Koo — neither a shareholder nor an executive of the bank — in bank operations since it was acquired by Danuk Keramat a year ago.

Analysts said the allegations have come at an unfortunate time for the bank, which appeared on the road to recovery after years of controversy and financial mishaps.

Last week it announced a 146 percent jump in group pretax profit, to 190.7 million ringgit, for the year to January, and unveiled plans for a stock offering within 18 months. The bank has 73 branches and has obtained approval for 24 more.

Coles Myer to Buy 10% of Its Shares As Kmart Divests

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Coles Myer Ltd. said Thursday it would buy back about 10 percent of its shares from Kmart Corp., after the American retailer announced it was selling its entire 21.45 percent stake in Australia's biggest retailer.

The country's biggest stock buyback in its history, with an indicated value of 1.26 billion Australian dollars (\$926 million), divides Kmart's stake in Melbourne-based Coles into two parcels, ending a 26-year relationship between the companies and freeing Kmart to focus on its core operations in the United States.

Coles said it would buy the 10 percent stake from Kmart at 4.55 Australian dollars a share, for a total of 387 million dollars. It will then cancel those shares and arrange for the sale of the remaining 11.45 percent.

The retailer said the brokerage concern Barclays de Zoete Wedd Australia Ltd. had expressed confidence it could find buyers.

The news dominated trading Thursday on the Australian stock market, where Coles Myer ended at 4.29 dollars, down 2 cents, shares after jumping 21 cents on rumors of the deal earlier in the day.

The Coles Myer chair-

man, Solomon Lew, said the transaction, by eliminating 10 percent of the company's shares from the market, would "significantly benefit" Coles shareholders by lifting earnings per share and eliminating "uncertainty about Kmart's commitment" to its holding.

"Essentially, we are buying back part of the firm," Mr. Lew said. "While we are sorry to see Kmart go as a shareholder, it is good news that the shares are returning to Australia."

Schroders Australia, Kmart's local financial adviser, said the company had made its decision at a board meeting in Troy, Michigan, on Tuesday and would invest the proceeds from the stock sale in its U.S. operations.

Kmart, the second-largest U.S. retailer, has been under pressure to raise funds since its plans to sell a stake of 20 percent to 30 percent in its specialty stores for between \$800 million and \$900 million was rejected in a shareholder vote last month.

After the defeat, Kmart said rumors that it would sell its Coles Myer stake were incorrect and unfounded.

Coles will retain all rights to the Kmart trade name in Australia and New Zealand for 24 years.

(Reuters, AFX)

Bapindo Figure Is Sentenced

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — A court handed down the first sentence in the Bapindo banking scandal Thursday, ordering a bank executive official to prison for nine years, while prosecutors demanded life imprisonment for the affair's leading figure.

"You have been found guilty of corruption," Chief Justice Soedjatman said in sentencing Maman Suparman, a junior executive of PT Bank Pembangunan Indonesia, or Bapindo. Judge Pieter Purba, one of two assisting judges, said the defendant had "helped cause losses to the state of \$174.8 million."

He was convicted of unlawfully converting 12 irrevocable letters of credit for the businessman Eddy Tansil, the central figure in the case, between December 1989 and May 1992. His lawyer said he would appeal the verdict. Mr. Tansil was subsequently able to transfer the funds out of the country.

In another Jakarta courtroom, prosecutors said Mr. Tansil should be sentenced to life imprisonment, be fined \$370 million and lose his assets.

Mr. Suparman and Mr. Tansil are two of six people facing trial over \$450 million of losses incurred by Bapindo on letters of credit extended to Mr. Tansil's Golden Key group.

Mr. Suparman, who was also found guilty of accepting \$140,000 in bribes, was fined 15 million rupiah (\$7,000) and will have his house and land seized by the state.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia

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Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,117.86	9,188.62	-0.77	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,208.51	2,291.37	-1.02	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,048.28	2,078.80	-1.41	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,622.90	20,780.80	-0.76	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	998.36	1,009.72	-1.32	
Bangkok	SET	1,342.01	1,363.59	-1.58	
Seoul	Composite Stock	935.35	926.67	-0.14	
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,577.70	6,474.30	+1.60	
Manila	PSE	2,848.54	2,863.46	-0.56	
Jakarta	Stock Index	461.14	462.54	-0.80	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,038.20	2,054.84	-0.91	
Bombay	National Index	1,943.37	1,948.98	-0.29	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Tata Tries to Defuse Takeover Rumor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOMBAY — India's largest business conglomerate, Tata, is in turmoil as its leader struggles to defuse reports of a takeover bid on its flagship company, Tata Iron & Steel Co.

Ratan Tata, 57, the chairman of Tata Iron, India's biggest private steelmaker, on Wednesday night denied in a signed statement that he told a magazine that an expatriate Indian corporate raider was stalking Tata Iron.

Mr. Tata said he had "no specific knowledge of any takeover plans" for Tata Iron & Steel, adding that his remarks in an interview with *Business Today* magazine had been misinterpreted.

The interview quoted Mr. Tata as saying: "The threat is from a nonresident Indian predator. We do have specific information confirming our

fears. But I cannot say more than that at this stage." But on Wednesday, he said, "I have to state categorically that these statements attributed to me are factually incorrect."

In his statement Wednesday, Mr. Tata said he had in response to a "casual query" from the interviewer indicated "hostile takeovers could not be ruled out" in India's recently liberalized business environment.

"In response to a further query," he said, "as to who might possibly be interested in taking over a company like Tata Steel, I made a general statement that it could be a multinational corporation or a foreign steel company with strategic interests or a nonresident Indian who had the funds and the interest in owning Tata Steel."

(Reuters, AFP)

POSCO, Countering Hyundai, Plans to Add Capacity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Pohang Iron & Steel Co. has disclosed an ambitious plan to expand its production capacity, putting it in competition with the Hyundai group of companies' plan to build an integrated iron and steel mill.

POSCO, the world's second-largest steelmaker, said it would invest \$18.5 billion to expand its capacity by 5.8 million metric tons, to 28 million tons, by 1999.

The announcement was made Wednesday, one day after Hyundai Pipe Co., which has been dependent on POSCO as a supplier, notified South Korea's Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy of its plan to enter the steel business.

The ministry quickly expressed its disapproval of the Hyundai plan, saying it feared an oversupply of steel would result. Hyundai, in response, said the ministry's predictions of demand for steel were too

conservative, that demand would exceed supply by 10 million tons by the end of the decade and that any surplus supply would be snapped by buyers in China.

Hyundai has long wanted to own a steel mill to free itself from dependence on POSCO, analysts in Seoul said.

As POSCO and Hyundai were making their announcements, other South Korean steel companies also announced plans at an industry seminar

Wednesday to expand production capacities.

Han Bo Steel & General Construction Co. said it would build a steel plant to produce 2 million tons of hot-rolled coils and 1.5 million tons of cold-rolled coils. Dongkuk Steel Mill Co. said it had started a project to increase capacity to 2.4 million tons by 1997, and Kangwon Industries Ltd. and Union Steel Manufacturing Co. said they, too, were drawing up expansion plans.

(AFP, AFX)

Hong Kong Panel Silent on Bad Bids

Reuters

HONG KONG — A Hong Kong panel reviewing government rules for land auctions made only minor proposals in its initial findings and left a controversial issue — rigged bidding by consortiums — untouched.

One panelist conceded the initial report contained "nothing particularly new," but said there "could be some quite significant changes" in a second report.

Hyundai Strike Violence

Striking workers at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. on Thursday forced their way through barricades into the company's shipyard at Ulsan, defying a lockdown by management, news agencies reported.

The move by the strikers triggered a clash with company executives and security guards manning the barricades in which five people were injured.

(AFP, Reuters)

Very briefly:

• France is to cancel or reschedule nearly \$500 million in debt owed by Vietnam and will almost double aid to its former colony for this year from \$47 million.

• Topgroup Holdings Ltd. of Malaysia signed an agreement to buy Dunham-Bush Inc. and DB Holdings, two U.S. companies in the heating and refrigeration industry, for \$41.57 million.

• Duracell Inc. plans to manufacture rechargeable nickel hydride batteries in the United States in a joint venture with Toshiba Battery Co. of Japan and Varta Batterie AG of Germany.

• Mazda Motor Corp. of Japan raised domestic motor-vehicle production by 12.4 percent from the figure a year earlier, to 88,413 vehicles in June, the first increase in 21 months.

• Sime Darby Bhd. of Malaysia, the diversified conglomerate, said it made a friendly cash bid of £21.7 million (\$33.6 million) for Lee Refrigeration PLC.

• Taiwan's export ratio to its gross national product fell to a 22-year low, 39.76 percent, in the first quarter because of its transformation to a consumption-oriented economy, a government agency said.

AP, AFP, Bloomberg

Aluminum Curbs to Remain

Reuters

CANBERRA — Major aluminum-producing countries pledged on Thursday to continue a round of voluntary production cuts agreed to in March, which has brought the industry back from the brink of collapse.

After a two-day meeting here, 35 government representatives from Australia, the United States, the European Union, Norway, Canada and Russia

said the agreement had helped build confidence in the aluminum market, which was in crisis last year as a global oversupply sent prices plummeting.

But the participants said in a communiqué that the market situation was still delicate.

"While there are first indications of a decline in inventories, inventories are still historically high, pointing to a continuing imbalance between supply and demand," the communiqué said.

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Switzerland S.F.	3,100	1,550	930
United Kingdom £	3,900	1,950	1,170
USA \$	610	305	183
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NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52	
120	110	AA	1.00	4.00	10.00	10	120	110	AA	1.00	4.00	10.00	10	
110	100	AB	0.75	3.75	9.00	10	110	100	AB	0.75	3.75	9.00	10	
100	90	AC	0.50	3.50	8.00	10	100	90	AC	0.50	3.50	8.00	10	
90	80	AD	0.25	3.25	7.00	10	90	80	AD	0.25	3.25	7.00	10	
80	70	AE	0.10	3.10	6.00	10	80	70	AE	0.10	3.10	6.00	10	
70	60	AF	0.05	3.05	5.00	10	70	60	AF	0.05	3.05	5.00	10	
60	50	AG	0.02	2.95	4.00	10	60	50	AG	0.02	2.95	4.00	10	
50	40	AH	0.01	2.85	3.00	10	50	40	AH	0.01	2.85	3.00	10	
40	30	AI	0.00	2.75	2.00	10	40	30	AI	0.00	2.75	2.00	10	
30	20	AJ	0.00	2.65	1.00	10	30	20	AJ	0.00	2.65	1.00	10	
20	10	AK	0.00	2.55	0.50	10	20	10	AK	0.00	2.55	0.50	10	
10	0	AL	0.00	2.45	0.25	10	10	0	AL	0.00	2.45	0.25	10	
0	0	AM	0.00	2.35	0.10	10	0	0	AM	0.00	2.35	0.10	10	
0	0	AN	0.00	2.25	0.05	10	0	0	AN	0.00	2.25	0.05	10	
0	0	AO	0.00	2.15	0.02	10	0	0	AO	0.00	2.15	0.02	10	
0	0	AP	0.00	2.05	0.01	10	0	0	AP	0.00	2.05	0.01	10	
0	0	AQ	0.00	1.95	0.00	10	0	0	AQ	0.00	1.95	0.00	10	
0	0	AR	0.00	1.85	0.00	10	0	0	AR	0.00	1.85	0.00	10	
0	0	AS	0.00	1.75	0.00	10	0	0	AS	0.00	1.75	0.00	10	
0	0	AT	0.00	1.65	0.00	10	0	0	AT	0.00	1.65	0.00	10	
0	0	AU	0.00	1.55	0.00	10	0	0	AU	0.00	1.55	0.00	10	
0	0	AV	0.00	1.45	0.00	10	0	0	AV	0.00	1.45	0.00	10	
0	0	AW	0.00	1.35	0.00	10	0	0	AW	0.00	1.35	0.00	10	
0	0	AX	0.00	1.25	0.00	10	0	0	AX	0.00	1.25	0.00	10	
0	0	AY	0.00	1.15	0.00	10	0	0	AY	0.00	1.15	0.00	10	
0	0	AZ	0.00	1.05	0.00	10	0	0	AZ	0.00	1.05	0.00	10	
0	0	BA	0.00	0.95	0.00	10	0	0	BA	0.00	0.95	0.00	10	
0	0	BB	0.00	0.85	0.00	10	0	0	BB	0.00	0.85	0.00	10	
0	0	BC	0.00	0.75	0.00	10	0	0	BC	0.00	0.75	0.00	10	
0	0	BD	0.00	0.65	0.00	10	0	0	BD	0.00	0.65	0.00	10	
0	0	BE	0.00	0.55	0.00	10	0	0	BE	0.00	0.55	0.00	10	
0	0	BF	0.00	0.45	0.00	10	0	0	BF	0.00	0.45	0.00	10	
0	0	BG	0.00	0.35	0.00	10	0	0	BG	0.00	0.35	0.00	10	
0	0	BH	0.00	0.25	0.00	10	0	0	BH	0.00	0.25	0.00	10	
0	0	BI	0.00	0.15	0.00	10	0	0	BI	0.00	0.15	0.00	10	
0	0	BJ	0.00	0.05	0.00	10	0	0	BJ	0.00	0.05	0.00	10	
0	0	BK	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BK	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BL	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BL	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BM	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BM	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BN	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BN	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BO	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BO	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BP	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BP	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BR	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BR	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BS	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BS	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BT	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BT	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BU	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BU	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BV	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BV	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BW	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BW	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BX	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BX	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BY	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BY	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	BZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	BZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CB	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CB	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CD	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CD	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CE	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CE	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CF	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CF	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CG	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CG	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CH	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CH	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CI	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CI	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CK	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CK	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CL	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CL	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CM	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CM	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CN	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CN	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CO	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CO	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CP	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CR	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CR	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CS	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CT	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CT	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CU	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CU	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CV	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CV	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CW	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CW	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CX	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CX	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CY	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CY	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	CZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	CZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DB	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DB	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DD	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DE	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DE	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DF	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DF	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DG	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DG	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DH	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DH	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DI	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DI	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DJ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DK	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DK	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DL	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DL	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DM	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DM	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DN	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DN	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DO	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DO	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DP	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DP	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DR	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DR	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DS	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DS	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DT	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DT	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DU	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DU	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DV	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DV	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DW	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DW	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DX	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DX	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DY	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DY	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	DZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	DZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	EA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	EA	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	EB	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	EB	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	EC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	EC	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	
0	0	ED	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	0	0	ED	0.00	0.00	0.00	10	

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July 21, 1994

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SPORTS

2 Undone Duties Spark Rangers' Undoing of the Indians

The Associated Press
The Texas Rangers acquired Manuel Lee to play the infield, out to hit. The Cleveland Indians got Jeff Russell to close out games, out to blow saves.

Neither fulfilled their assigned tasks Wednesday night, much to the delight of the Rangers.

Lee, who had only 18 homers since 1983, hit a three-run shot off Russell in the ninth to tie the

AL ROUNDUP

game 11-11. Texas went on to beat Cleveland 13-11 in 14 innings on Joan Gonzalez's two-run homer in Cleveland.

"I got lucky and hit the ball out of the park," Lee said.

He also got lucky just by getting to the plate in the ninth.

"We were talking about hitting Will Clark for Manny, and I said, 'No I don't want to,'" Manager Kevin Kennedy said. "I didn't know Manny would hit a home run, but I knew he would have a good at bat. He's been hitting well with men in scoring position all year. It worked out."

The homer was Lee's first in 321 at bats since last Sept. 3.

Gravity Check? Falling Dome Stops Seattle Games

The Associated Press
SEATTLE — From the city that brought you the rained-out National Basketball Association game, now comes the major-league baseball home stand cut short by gravity.

Officials announced Wednesday that six American League games would not be played in the Kingdome this week because of the threat that more ceiling insulation tiles could fall on fans or players.

Four tiles dropped Tuesday, prompting postponement of a Seattle Mariners game against the Baltimore Orioles. Unwilling to risk the possibility of more insulation crashing down, Wednesday's Seattle-Balti-

more doubleheader — which included a makeup of Tuesday's game — also was postponed, and a four-game series Thursday through Sunday against the Red Sox was shifted to Fenway Park in Boston.

Kingdome officials called in engineers Wednesday to try to determine why four tiles fell from the ceiling nearly 180 feet (55 meters) up into the stands behind home plate on Tuesday.

No one was hurt in the mishap, but it forced the first cancellation of a sporting event in the dome's 18-year history. On Jan. 5, 1986, an indoor NBA game between the SuperSonics and Phoenix Suns was called when rain leaked through the roof of the Seattle Coliseum.

Wednesday, team officials announced that the Red Sox series would be played in Boston, with Seattle considered the visitor.

The Mariners said they would have preferred to play in one of the nearby Triple-A Pacific Coast League stadiums.

The teams will play Friday, a doubleheader on Saturday, and Sunday. The Mariners' next scheduled home stand begins Aug. 2 against the California Angels.

The two postponed Baltimore-Seaside games are expected to be made up at the end of the season if they play a part in the division races. The Orioles are in second place behind the New York Yankees in the AL East and the Mariners are 16 games under .500 in the AL West.

Steve Howe pitched the ninth for his 11th save.

Ontiveros, who entered the game undefeated as a starter this season, struck out two, walked one and hit two batters in pitching his first complete game of the season.

White Sox 3, Tigers 0: In Chicago, Jack McDowell pitched a six-hitter for his 10th

career shutout as he won for the sixth time in seven decisions.

McDowell struck out nine in his second shutout this season and third complete game. Darin Jackson hit a solo homer, his 10th, as the White Sox won their fourth straight to open a two-game lead over Cleveland in the AL Central.

Angels 8, Red Sox 4: Bo Jackson and Chili Davis hit solo homers and Spike Owen had three hits and two RBIs to lead California past visiting Boston.

The Angels won their fifth straight against Boston, getting 5½ strong innings from Phil Leftwich before Russ Springer went the rest of the way for his first major-league save.

Brewers 11, Royals 1: In Milwaukee, Jose Valentin hit his first major league grand slam and Matt Mieske drove in three runs for the Brewers, who scored five times off Kansas City's Tom Gordon with two outs in the sixth.

Blue Jays 9, Twins 2: Ed Sprague homered and tied his career-high with four RBIs and Juan Guzman pitched eight strong innings, allowing Minnesota only five hits in Toronto.

What's the Count?
It's Only a Beep Away

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The Toronto Blue Jays, winners of last year's World Series, may be struggling this season. But the hand-held wireless monitor that Motorola Inc. built to help fans scattered across Canada track the progress of each Jays game has been a hit this season and last.

Now the Chicago White Sox figure their fans deserve the same high-tech lifeline, so Motorola showed up at Comiskey Park for a game Tuesday against the Detroit Tigers to announce the immediate availability of the first American version of the device, called the Sports Trax.

The 3.5-ounce (100-gram) device, about the size of a pocket calculator, has a small liquid crystal display screen that uses text and a diagram of a baseball diamond to indicate the name of the team the Sox are playing, which team is at bat, the inning, how many are out, where the base runners are and the score.

All the data are on a two-minute delay, to give a statistician in the press box a chance to enter the information into the computer for dissemination over Motorola's paging network.

The device and the broadcasts to it for all regular and post-season games through 1997 will cost \$149.

Motorola hopes eventually to strike deals with all the major-league baseball teams to provide Sports Trax to their fans.

Like other pagers, the wireless device can issue "audible alerts," otherwise known as noise to neighbors in restaurants, theaters and so forth. In this case, though, the varied sounds indicate things like the end of an inning or a home run.

It was not known whether the Sports Trax would issue a long gagging noise if the players go on strike.

A Galaxy of Cup Stars in Italy

An Array of Players Will Light Up Soccer's Top League

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

A galaxy of soccer stars who sparkled at the World Cup have joined Italian first-division clubs to test their skills in what is widely regarded as the world's best soccer league.

The league, woo by AC Milan for the past three seasons, had a face-lift during the World Cup as rosters were shuffled and foreign stars were signed in a busy transfer campaign that officially ended last week.

Nearly a dozen newcomers have either signed with first-division clubs or are close to doing so.

They include Jürgen Klinsmann of Germany, the only star to have already played in Italy, and Fredy Rincón of Colombia, whose country crashed out of the World Cup finals after the first round.

Rincón will guide a revamped attack at Napoli, which acquired the midfielder from Brazil's Palmeiras after trading the Uruguayan forward Daniel Fonseca and Jonas Thern, Sweden's captain, to AS Roma.

Roma, which risked relegation last year, will field one of the league's most restructured squads, with Fonseca and Abel Balbo of Argentina up front and Thern in midfield. Napoli, which signed Rincón to a three-year deal, have also picked up the Brazilian

defender Andre Cruz from Belgium's Standard Liège and the French midfielder Alaio Boghossian from Olympique Marseille.

Klinsmann, who scored four goals in the United States and was a member of Germany's triumphant 1990 team, will return to Italy with Genoa if a deal to send the Czech striker Tomas Skuhravy to Leeds of England goes through, according to sources at Genoa.

Klinsmann, who played for Moosaco last season, left Internazionale in 1992 after three seasons.

Brescia is expected to transfer the Romanian star forward George Hagi to Barcelona. A Brescia spokesman said the club was reluctant to release Hagi but that officials were negotiating with Barcelona to satisfy the Romanian, who has received a lucrative three-year offer from the Spanish side.

The spokesman said Brescia would sign another Romanian, probably Steaua Bucharest's Ilie Dumitrescu, whose two goals against Argentina powered Romania to the World Cup quarterfinals.

African newcomers to the league include Sunday Olsch, a midfielder on the Nigerian World Cup team, and Abedi Ayew, a Ghanaian forward who should add some zip to Torino's attack. Olsch

has joined Reggiana, which barely avoided relegation, from Standard Liège.

Juventus, runner-up last season and home of the Italian star Roberto Baggio, signed the Sporting Lisbon midfielder Paolo Sousa in April. The Turin team also acquired the French midfielder Didier Deschamps from Marseille.

The Benfica midfielder Rui Costa has joined promoted Fiorentina, while a third Portuguese player, Fernando Couto, should shore up the back three at Parma, which picked up the defender from Porto.

Italian ows reports said Padova was trying to sign the U.S. defender Alexi Lalas if it failed to sign Sweden's Joachim Björklund. Padova has declined to comment.

But the U.S. team's general manager, Bill Nuttall, said Coventry City of England's Premier League was interested in Lalas, whose contract with the U.S. team expires Oct. 31. He said Coventry's coach, Phil Neal, and chairman, Bryan Richardson, had met last week in Los Angeles with Lalas, 24.

Another American player, the forward Joe-Max Moore, has been sent to Saarbrücken of the German second division on a one-season loan.

(Reuters, AP)



Sammy Sosa connecting for one of his two home runs in Chicago's 9-8 victory in Denver.

Expos Stay Perfect
Against the Padres

The Associated Press

Thanks to the San Diego Padres and Pittsburgh Pirates, there is a tight race in the National League East.

The Montreal Expos and Atlanta Braves are virtually tied for the NL East lead thanks in large part to their respective

NL ROUNDUP

play against one opponent: Montreal is 12-0 against San Diego while Atlanta is 3-9 against Pittsburgh.

Take away those two matchups and Atlanta is nine games better than Montreal. The bad news for the Expos heading into the last 70-odd games of the season is that both series are finished.

Montreal completed its sweep of San Diego and ran its two-season record against the Padres to 22-2 with a 3-2 victory Wednesday night in Montreal. Pittsburgh, a foil of the Braves only a couple years ago, beat the Braves 5-4.

Moises Alou's bases-loaded RBI single off Andy Benet in the fifth broke a 2-2 tie, and Wil Cordero's two-run homer, his 14th, made it 5-2 in the sixth.

Pirates 5, Braves 4: The bottom of the Pirates' batting order produced all five runs in Pittsburgh. Tom Foley singled in the go-ahead run after Don Slaught, who was 3-for-3, doubled; starting pitcher Danny Neagle drove in three runs to set the stage for Paul Wagner to win it.

Mariners 8, Reds 7: In Cincinnati, Gary Sheffield hit the first

pinch-homer in Florida history, a two-run shot in the eighth inning off left Brandy.

Sheffield's franchise-record 21st homer bounced off the top of the wall in center field to put the Marlins ahead 7-6. His run-scoring forceout in the ninth scored the eventual deciding run as Florida snapped a five-game losing streak.

Cubs 9, Rockies 8: Mark Grace had four hits and three doubles, the last a two-run shot in the eighth to give Chicago a three-game sweep in Denver.

With the score tied 7-7 in the eighth, pinch-hitter Tuffy Rhodes singled with one out off Steve Reed and moved to second on a walk to Mike Maksumian. Grace followed with a double, giving to give the Cubs a 9-7 lead.

Met 5, Dodgers 4: 10 New York: Bobby Bonilla hit a go-ahead two-run homer in the third inning, his 16th of the season, and Bret Saberhagen beat Los Angeles for the third time this season.

Astros 2, Cardinals 0: Greg Swindell and John Hudec combined on a five-hitter, and Chris Dannels broke a scoreless tie with an RBI double in the sixth in Houston.

Swindell gave up all five St. Louis hits in eight innings and struck out six. Hudec got his 16th save in 17 chances.

Giants 9, Phillies 2: In Philadelphia, Mike Benjamin drove in a career-high four runs as San Francisco won for the 10th time in 11 games.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MARGARET IS LIKE A LUMP IN MY OYSTHER."

JUNBLE THAT BOMBARDERS WORD GAME

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PEANUTS



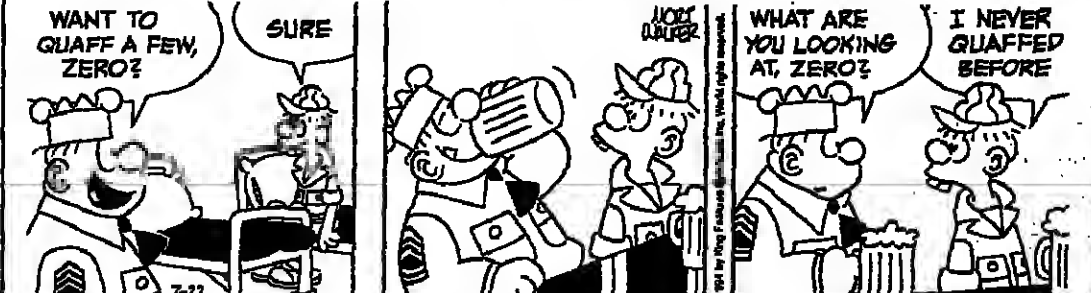
7-23

GARFIELD



7-22

BEEBLE BAILEY



7-21

DOONESBURY



7-22

CALVIN AND HOBBES



7-22

WIZARD OF ID



7-22

THE FAR SIDE



7-22

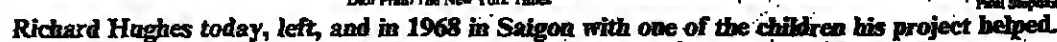
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Here Comes Weather

By Ralph Blumenthal



Oscar Wilde Wins Place In Westminster Abbey

**INTERNATIONAL
CLASSIFIED**
Appears on Pages 5,6 & 17

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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SATURDAY

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Cannes	sunny	26/84	21/70	26/78	1-2	SW	10-20
Deauville	partly sunny	25/82	19/68	18/64	1-2	SW	15-30
Paris	sunny	23/69	21/70	26/78	0-1	NW	10-20
Malaga	sunny	31/88	20/77	26/78	0-1	SW	12-25
Cagliari	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	W	10-20
Portofino	partly sunny	23/69	18/64	19/70	1-2	NW	10-20
Prinout	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	NW	12-25
Corfu	sunny	31/88	22/71	26/78	0-1	NW	15-25
London	sunny	27/80	16/61	19/70	1-2	N	10-20
Ostend	partly sunny	26/78	16/61	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Scheveningen	sunny	26/78	17/62	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Tel Aviv	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	N	10-20
Tel Aviv	sunny	29/84	24/75	26/78	1-2	SW	20-40

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Cannes	sunny	26/84	21/70	26/78	1-2	SW	10-20
Deauville	partly sunny	25/80	18/64	18/64	1-2	SW	15-30
Paris	sunny	23/69	21/70	26/78	0-1	NW	10-20
Malaga	sunny	31/88	20/77	26/78	0-1	SW	12-25
Cagliari	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	W	10-20
Portofino	clouds and sun	23/69	18/64	19/70	1-2	NW	10-20
Prinout	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	NW	12-25
Corfu	sunny	31/88	22/71	26/78	0-1	NW	15-25
London	clouds and sun	27/80	16/61	19/70	1-2	N	10-20
Ostend	clouds and sun	26/78	17/62	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Scheveningen	clouds and sun	26/78	17/62	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Tel Aviv	clouds and sun	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	N	10-20
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	29/84	24/75	26/78	1-2	SW	20-40

SUNDAY

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Cannes	sunny	26/84	21/70	26/78	1-2	SW	10-20
Deauville	partly sunny	25/82	19/68	18/64	1-2	SW	15-30
Paris	sunny	23/69	21/70	26/78	0-1	NW	10-20
Malaga	sunny	31/88	20/77	26/78	0-1	SW	12-25
Cagliari	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	W	10-20
Portofino	partly sunny	23/69	18/64	19/70	1-2	NW	10-20
Prinout	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	NW	12-25
Corfu	sunny	31/88	22/71	26/78	0-1	NW	15-25
London	sunny	27/80	16/61	19/70	1-2	N	10-20
Ostend	partly sunny	26/78	16/61	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Scheveningen	sunny	26/78	17/62	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Tel Aviv	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	N	10-20
Tel Aviv	sunny	29/84	24/75	26/78	1-2	SW	20-40

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Cannes	sunny	26/84	21/70	26/78	1-2	SW	10-20
Deauville	partly sunny	25/80	18/64	18/64	1-2	SW	15-30
Paris	sunny	23/69	21/70	26/78	0-1	NW	10-20
Malaga	sunny	31/88	20/77	26/78	0-1	SW	12-25
Cagliari	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	W	10-20
Portofino	clouds and sun	23/69	18/64	19/70	1-2	NW	10-20
Prinout	sunny	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	NW	12-25
Corfu	sunny	31/88	22/71	26/78	0-1	NW	15-25
London	clouds and sun	27/80	16/61	19/70	1-2	N	10-20
Ostend	clouds and sun	26/78	17/62	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Scheveningen	clouds and sun	26/78	17/62	18/64	1-2	N	15-30
Tel Aviv	clouds and sun	31/88	24/75	26/78	0-1	N	10-20
Tel Aviv	partly sunny	29/84	24/75	26/78	1-2	SW	20-40

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Bahamas	partly sunny	31/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	ENE	20-50
Kingston	partly sunny	30/86	25/77	26/82	1-2	E	25-50
St. Thomas	sunny	30/86	25/77	26/82	1-2	SE	20-50
Hamilton	partly sunny	31/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	SE	20-50

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Bahamas	sunny	31/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	ENE	20-50
Kingston	thunderstorms	30/86	25/77	26/82	1-2	E	25-50
St. Thomas	sunny	30/86	25/77	26/82	1-2	E	25-50
Hamilton	partly sunny	31/88	25/77	27/80	1-2	SE	20-50

Asia/Pacific

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Perang	clouds and sun	33/91	25/77	30/86	0-1	SW	10-20
Perang	thunderstorms	33/91	25/77	30/86	0-1	SW	15-30
Bali	clouds and sun	32/90	24/75	29/84	0-1	SW	12-25
Cebu	clouds and sun	31/88	24/75	28/80	0-1	SSW	12-25
San Francisco, Aus.	sunny	28/82	19/61	20-35	1-2	E	20-35
Bay of Islands, NZ	sunny	21/71	13/55	18/61	1-2	S	20-40
Shiratsuyu	clouds and sun	30/86	24/75	27/81	2-4	SE	20-40
Shiratsuyu	clouds and sun	30/86	24/75	27/81	2-4	SE	20-40
Shiratsuyu	clouds and sun	30/86	24/75	27/81	2-4	SE	20-40

Asia/Pacific

Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Wave Height (meters)	Wind Direction (miles)	Wind Speed (knots)
Perang	clouds and sun	33/98	25/77	30/86	0-1	SW	10-20
Perang	thunderstorms	33/98	25/77	30/86	0-1	SW	15-30
Bali	clouds and sun	32/93	24/75	29/84	0-1	SW	12-25
Cebu	clouds and sun	31/88	24/75	28/80	0-1	SSW	12-25
San Francisco, Aus.	sunny	28/82	19/61	20-35	1-2	E	20-35
Bay of Islands, NZ	sunny	21/71	13/53	18/61	1-2	S	20-35
Shiratsuyu	clouds and sun	30/86	24/75	27/81	2-4	SE	20-40
Shiratsuyu	clouds and sun	30/86	24/75	27/81	2-4	SE	20-40
Shiratsuyu	clouds and sun	30/86	24/75	27/81	2-4	SE	20-40

All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1994

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Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	
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New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Mítangas)	
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	
Saudi*	235-2872	Russia* (Moscow)	155-5062	Peru*	
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Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	155-00-11		
		U.S.	0500-89-0011	CARIBBEAN	
		Ukraine*	8-100-11	Bahamas	1-800-872-2
EUROPE				Bermuda*	1-800-872-2
Austria**	8-14111	MIDDLE EAST			
Austria*	022-908-011	Bahrain	800-501	British Vi.	1-800-872-2
Belgium*	0800-100-10	Cyprus*	080-90010	Cayman Islands	1-900-872-2
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Egypt	177-100-2727	Greenland*	1-900-872-2
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Kuwait	800-288	Haiti*	001-800-872-2
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-001	Jamaica*	0-800-872-2
Denmark*	8001-0011	Qatar	0800-011-77	Neth. Antil	001-900-872-2
Finland*	9800-100-10	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2
France	191-0011	Trinidad*	00-800-12277		
Germany	0150-0010	U.A.E.*	800-121	AFRICA	
Greece*	00-800-1311			Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0
Hungary*	00-800-01111	AMERICAS			
Iceland*	599-001	Argentina**	00-87388-203-1111	Gabon*	00-0
Ireland	1-800-590-000	Belize*	595	Gambia*	000
		Bolivia*	0-800-1112	Kenya*	0800
				Liberia	797-7
				South Africa	0-800-99-011

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